THE LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 42-53 (5.—11). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 43-38 (6-2). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 43-37 (6-3). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp 43-39 (7-4). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 50-35 (10-2). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 62-15 (17-7). Yesterday's temp. 55-45 (13-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	10 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 2.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	50.20
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,045 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1973 Established 1887

Nixon's Trade Bill Said to Seek Tough Retaliatory Power

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—The administration trade bill, now being presented to key congressional staff aides as unprecedented in its toughness, will call for authority to retaliate against countries that discriminate against U.S. exports as well as those whose trade practices cause shrinkage of U.S. markets elsewhere.

The bill, understood to be almost in its final version, leaves unchanged tax breaks on income earned abroad by multinational corporations. Organized labor has called for the abolition of these provisions. The trade bill also calls for authority to grant most-favored-nation treatment to all centrally planned economies, including not only the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, but China as well.

The bill's major provisions, according to informed sources, will include the following:

- Unlimited presidential authority to raise or lower tariffs.
- Authority to negotiate the removal of non tariff barriers that would give Congress an after-the-fact veto.
- Safeguards against imports that damage domestic producers.
- Balance-of-payments authority giving the President power to clamp on quotas or surcharges to improve the U. S. payments position.
- Temporary import-related adjustment assistance.
- Retaliatory authority against countries that "illegally" or "unreasonably" discriminate against U.S. exports and against those countries whose subsidies or other inducements to producers result in the loss of markets in third countries.

While the administration is taking the position that these measures could go a long way toward improving the U.S. trading position in the world, trade experts point to the fact that existing legislation could have had the same effect had it been administered with toughness.

The new language is seen useful, however, in winning labor's support for the legislation. Organized labor, jettisoning its traditional free-trade position, has backed a campaign to put stringent limits on imports, seeing them as a threat to American producers and to jobs. Many of labor's demands have been incorporated into the highly protectionist Burke-Hartke bill, which not only would place stiff quotas on virtually all imports but would also put stringent limits on the activities and investments of U. S. companies abroad.

Labor Backing

It was anticipated that the administration would seek further labor support by changing the tax law on multinational corporations. Under existing legislation, these companies do not have to pay taxes on income until the funds are repatriated. The fact that it was not expected to be included in the trade bill, informed sources said, does not rule out an administration effort to change the taxation of foreign sources income in other legislation.

In effect, the President is seeking a blank check. Congress, experts on Capitol Hill said this week, is expected to try to put limits on that blank check and to demand a policy statement on what the President would do with the new authority.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which will handle the trade bill, has said he would not interrupt the committee's work on taxes to deal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shultz Meets Brezhnev, Ends Visit

Assures Him Nixon Is Resolute on Trade

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 14 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz assured Leonid I Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, today that President Nixon was determined to overcome congressional opposition to an easing of trade with the Soviet Union.

However, Mr. Shultz gave no indication at a press conference after the three-hour meeting with the Communist party chief whether the Russians were prepared to modify the present education tax and other restrictive emigration practices that have aroused opposition in Congress.

The American said he had also told Mr. Brezhnev and other Soviet officials of a continuing interest in the U.S. government to explore a huge natural gas deal with the Soviet Union, but added that long-term economic ties must be viewed as part of a general improvement of relations between the two countries.

The upshot of Mr. Shultz's three-day visit to Moscow appears to be that the present impasse over trade and Soviet emigration remains unresolved as President Nixon weighs the tactics and forms of trade legislation that might result in a favorable outcome in Congress.

Pending Bills

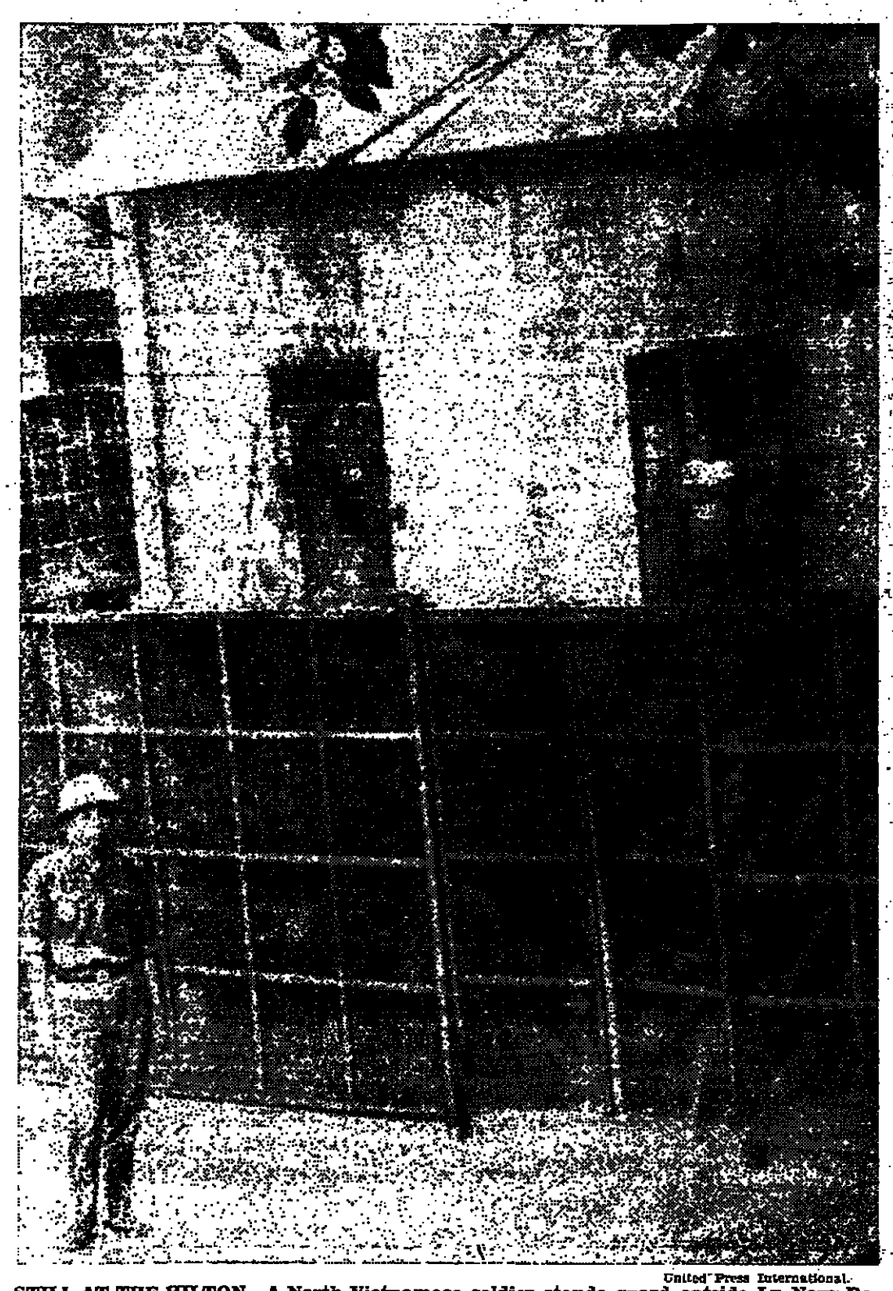
Bills have been introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives barring trade concessions to the Soviet Union as long as emigration restrictions remain in effect.

Under a Soviet-U.S. trade agreement signed last October, the Nixon administration promised to ask Congress to grant most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union, reducing the present high tariff rates on Soviet goods.

Mr. Shultz also met during his visit with two deputy premiers, Vladimir N. Novikov, who has responsibilities similar to those of Mr. Shultz in the foreign economic area, and Nikolai K. Baibakov, who is head of the government's powerful State Planning Committee.

The American described his discussions with these and other officials as having been "serious, professional and constructive in tone" as they ranged over the prospects of Soviet-American trade.

This afternoon, Mr. Shultz traveled by air to Bonn in preparation for another monetary conference in Paris on Friday.



United Press International.

STILL AT THE HILTON—A North Vietnamese soldier stands guard outside Ly Nam De prison, better known as the Hanoi Hilton, as American prisoners, who are not scheduled to be released for another two weeks, look out from the doors of their cells.

It Still Holds 179 Captives

Hanoi Releases 108 More POWs

By James P. Sterba

CLARK AIR BASE, the Philippines, March 14 (NYT).—North Vietnam released today 108 Americans held as prisoners of war, including the senior American officer who acted as commander of the prisoners captured in the North.

The men arrived here late this afternoon aboard three Air Force C-141 medical evacuation jets after what was described as a routine turnover ceremony at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airfield. Like those who preceded them, they looked generally pale but healthy. A few limped as they disembarked. They were bused to the base hospital and given dinner.

One civilian was released today —Bobby Joe Keesee, 39, of Amarillo, Texas. He was reported to have commandeered a Thai plane and forced the pilot to fly him to North Vietnam, where he was captured and treated as a war prisoner.

Unseen by Newsmen

His arrival today was not announced nor was he officially welcomed when he arrived on the third plane from Hanoi. Rather, he was escorted, unseen by newsmen and a welcoming crowd, out the tail of the plane directly onto a separate bus. A State Department official, James Murphy, said Mr. Keesee was happy to be out of captivity and looked healthy but declined to discuss the circumstances of his capture.

Today's release left 178 Americans and one Canadian in captivity, according to lists supplied by the Communists. The Viet Cong are scheduled to release 32 more Americans Friday. Two American fliers held by China were to be released tomorrow at the Hong Kong-China border.

The remaining 147 prisoners captured in North and South Vietnam and Laos are to be released by March 28, under the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris on Jan. 27.

All Are Fliers

The 107 military men released today served in the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. All were officers and fliers. All but one were shot down and captured in 1967 and 1968. The one was downed in December, 1971.

The prisoners' commander was Air Force Col. John P. Flynn, 50, of Cleveland. He had wanted to stay in prison until the final group of POWs was released, but North Vietnamese officials reportedly said he had to be released in proper order of capture. He was shot down by a surface-to-air missile on Oct. 27, 1967, while on a bombing mission in an F-105 fighter-bomber.

One of the more notable prisoners released today was Navy Lt. Comdr. John S. McCain 3d, the 36-year-old son of Adm. John S. McCain jr., who recently retired as commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific. He was shot down on Oct. 26, 1967, while flying an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Tells Airlines Of Terror Plans

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI).—The government has alerted airlines to be on guard against Palestinian terrorists possibly disguised as priests or women who might attempt to hijack or bomb a U.S. or Israeli airliner in Europe, an airline official said today.

The Federal Aviation Administration issued the advisory Friday, the official said.

According to the official, the warning says:

"It was reported that the terrorists who are to accomplish this act will be disguised as women or priests. Cited activity is expected to take place in some location in Europe."

U.S. ARMS AID

Embargo Is Eased For Pakistan, India

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The United States relaxed today its embargo on arms shipments to the Indian subcontinent, thus permitting Pakistan to receive some 300 armored personnel carriers as well as "nonlethal" military equipment and spare parts. In announcing the relaxation in the total embargo imposed following the India-Pakistan war in December, 1971, the State Department contended the decision would not alter the military balance nor stimulate an arms race. The United States will sell to either Pakistan or India "nonlethal" equipment as well as spare parts for American weapons previously supplied to the two countries. The principal beneficiary of the new policy, however, State Department officials acknowledged, will be Pakistan, which will now be permitted to buy spare parts for the arsenal of weapons that it received from the United States over the past 20 years.

The Indian government was expected by U.S. officials to object vociferously to the change in American policy, which was made at the specific request of the Pakistan government.

India Expresses 'Concern'

[In New Delhi, U.S. Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to be told of India's "concern," Reuters reported. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh told the upper house of Parliament that the new U.S. policy "will pose a grave threat to India."]

The Nixon administration's position, as explained by State Department officials, was that India, partly as a result of its military victories over Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 and partly as a result of large-scale Soviet arms aid in recent years, now has an overwhelming military position. These officials contend that "nonlethal" military aid from the United States to Pakistan is not going to upset the present "military ratio" between the two nations.

This point was emphasized by State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray, who said, "In our judgment, these decisions cannot be construed to have a significant effect on the ratio of military power as between India and Pakistan."

He said, "It continues to be our intention . . . to avoid involvement in anything which might be considered an arms race in the subcontinent."

According to administration officials, the high-level decision to ease the arms embargo so as to benefit primarily Pakistan had more a political and psychological motivation than a military one.

With the destruction of much of its military forces in the 1971 war and the loss of its eastern section of Bangladesh, Pakistan, as been by State Department officials, is in an intractably defensive mood. By providing the assurance of renewed American support and limited military aid, the expressed hope of administration officials is that Pakistan will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Four Jet Squadrons Promised to Israel

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has agreed to sell Israel four squadrons of combat jets and to help the Israelis set up production of an advanced jet fighter of their own design.

These new commitments were made by President Nixon to Premier Golda Meir of Israel during her recent visit here, according to Defense and State Department officials. The officials said the specific number of American aircraft involved in the agreement and the rate of delivery had not yet been worked out. But they said tentative plans involved about 24 F-4 fighter-bombers and 24 A-4 light attack planes, with deliveries over two years starting in January.

These are in addition to the 42 F-4s and about 80 A-4s promised to Israel under commitments made by Mr. Nixon in December, 1971. Deliveries of the F-4s under the 1971 agreement are scheduled to be completed in December and the A-4 deliveries next June, giving Israel totals of about 120 F-4s and 200 A-4s by then.

The new commitments insure a continuing supply but at a lower rate of delivery and with lower totals.

Production Help

Officials said the latest agreement calls for production help to be provided for the Israeli Super Mirage, an advanced design based on the French Mirage fighter series and powered by the General Electric J-79 jet engine. This engine is also used in the F-4.

The President's agreement to help set up production facilities for the Super Mirage was said to be the first major project approved under a memorandum of understanding signed in November, 1971, under which the United States agreed to provide technical and manufacturing assistance for Israel's arms industry.

Even with the jet engines and technological advice from the United States, however, the Super Mirage is not expected to go into regular production for about two more years, and then only at a rate of one or two planes a month.

Keeping Pace

Officials said the additional supplies of American warplanes were aimed at keeping pace with recent and expected shipments of Soviet aircraft to Syria and Egypt and of French aircraft to Libya. They are also to compensate for expected Israeli losses in training accidents and occasional combat, the officials went on, and to serve as a symbol of continuing American determination to maintain the military balance of power in the Middle East.

The officials said they hoped the President's new commitments would help persuade Israel to take a more flexible position in negotiations with Egypt and Jordan.

"As the Israelis become increasingly confident that their relative military strength will be preserved, they should be willing to take a few more risks in negotiating a peace settlement," one official observed.

Last year, American analysts say, the Soviet Union provided Egypt with more than 120 MiG-21J fighters and 12 Sukhoi-17 fighters. The Sukhoi-17 is a swing-wing version of the Sukhoi-7. The analysts said that significant numbers of MiG-21s were also provided to Syria.



NYT.

Daniel P. Moynihan, U.S. Ambassador to India.

Nixon Allows Aide to Reply, Not Appear

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 14 (IHT).—President Nixon agreed today to permit his counsel, John W. Dean 3d, to answer in writing detailed and relevant questions from the Senate Judiciary Committee concerning the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to be permanent FBI director.

But the President again refused to let Mr. Dean testify in person at the committee's hearings on the Gray nomination.

Democratic committee members drew an immediate bead on Mr. Dean's offer of written replies to what probably would be extremely pointed questions.

"We need Mr. Dean's testimony under oath and in full, not polished, written responses that have been edited and re-edited through White House channels," Sen. John Tunney, D., Calif., said.

Yesterday, the panel formally voted 16-0 to invite the presidential counsel to testify on his relations with Mr. Gray bearing on the Watergate case. The President had previously said he would not let Mr. Dean appear before the committee.

Late yesterday, the White House reaffirmed Mr. Nixon's position that "no President could ever agree to allow the counsel to the President to go down and testify before a committee."

But a principal leader of the committee's drive to call Mr. Dean, majority whip Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., said yesterday, "If the White House wants Patrick Gray, they will have John Dean come and testify.

"If he does not appear, the Senate ought not to act [on Mr. Gray's nomination] until after the Senate has conducted its own investigation of the Watergate case," he added.

In a letter today to committee chairman James O. Eastland, D., Miss., Mr. Dean wrote: "I must respectfully decline the invitation of the committee to formally appear and testify" in keeping with the President's recent policy statement on executive privilege.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler also ruled out any informal testimony before a congressional committee.

The Gray hearings so far have centered on the nominee's conduct of the FBI's investigation of the Watergate case, in which two members of the President's campaign staff were convicted of conspiring to tape telephones of the Democratic party during last year's presidential campaign.

Mr. Gray testified that he sent a number of reports relating to the FBI probe to Mr. Dean, who had been named by the President to conduct the White House's separate inquiry into the incident.

Mr. Ziegler said the White House does not construe Mr. Dean's refusal to appear as invoking executive privilege but rather maintaining the constitutional separation of the branches of government.

The distinction, he said, is that refusal to answer any questions would then be on grounds of executive privilege, but Mr. Dean has said he would answer relevant questions in writing.

● Eban invites Russia to renew relations, Page 2.

Discipline, Maturity Aided CIA Agent

Downey: Prisoner Most Likely to Endure

By Thomas B. Ross

WASHINGTON—If a vote had been taken of the Yale class of 1951, Jack Downey would surely have been chosen as the man most likely to have endured and triumphed over 20 years in a Chinese prison.

He was an exceptionally strong person. Strong physically, a varsity football player and captain of the wrestling team. Strong mentally, an honor student with a disciplined and well-ordered mind. Strong spiritually, a Roman Catholic of mature faith and inner composure.

His father, a probate judge, had died in an auto accident when Jack Downey was 6, and his mother became a teacher to support her two sons and daughter. He grew up in New Britain, Conn., a boyhood friend of Gov. Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut.

He went on to the Choate School and Yale on scholarships. It was at Yale in the spring of 1951 that Mr. Downey was approached by the Central Intelligence Agency. The Korean war and the cold war were then at full tide. For young men of that time, patriotism was still a normal instinct and the CIA had much of the allure that was later attached to the Peace Corps in the Kennedy years.

Some went into the CIA to avoid military service. Jack Downey went in to serve on the front lines. After paramilitary schooling at the Army base at Fort Benning, Ga., he volunteered as a trainer of agents to be dropped into China.

Mr. Downey's unit operated out of a CIA station at Chigasaki, Japan. Nationalist Chinese from Taiwan were parachuted into Kirin and Liaoning provinces with radio equipment to monitor the conversations between nearby airfields and MiG pilots engaged in combat in Korea. The intercepts were then transmitted back to Chigasaki and on to U.S. Air Force and Navy intelligence.

For more than a year, the operation was a success. Mr. Downey's agents, enlarged in number by recruits from the mainland Chinese, kept a precise watch on the Chinese Air Force. They knew the names of each of the MiG pilots.

Then in November, 1952, unknown to the CIA, Mr. Downey's team was captured with its radio and codes intact. A message of entrapment was sent to Chigasaki, requesting a new drop and the pickup of one of the agents.

Mr. Downey led the mission, assisted by Richard G. Fecteau, who was freed by the Chinese last year. Standard operating procedure was to slow the plane down to 80 or 90 miles an hour, extend a hook and snatch the agent, who was trussed into a goal-post-like rig.

But when Mr. Downey's plane came in, the Chinese were waiting, and it was an easy mark for anti-aircraft fire.

In prison, Mr. Downey lived a Spartan existence, but there was no sign that he had been subjected to torture or brain washing. Always a voracious reader, he was steadily provided with American and English novels, some Russian novels in English translation, and many sports magazines.

He was also permitted to receive copies of the New Yorker magazine and The New York Times Book Review. American and Western news periodicals were prohibited, but he had regular access to Peking's English language news digest and Marxist commentary on world events.

As a serious student of history and international affairs in his college days, Mr. Downey probably maintained a sophisticated perception of the United States and the world, despite long years of isolation.

Periodically, Mr. Downey was taken on walking tours of Peking,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thomas B. Ross, the Washington bureau chief for the Chicago Sun-Times, was a friend and classmate of John T. Downey at Yale University. This story is based on information Mr. Ross developed during Mr. Downey's 20 years in Chinese prisons and withheld until the prisoner was released. It is distributed by The New York Times News Service.

Italy Seizes Etruscan Vase Called Superior to the Met's

ROME, March 14 (Reuters).—Italian customs authorities announced today they have seized an Etruscan vase, perhaps even more valuable than the controversial Greek krater now in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The illegally excavated Etruscan vase was among 63 archaeological items, including two funeral urns and two terracotta women's heads, which police found in the home of an unidentified farmer near Viterbo, north of Rome.

The red Etruscan vase, described by customs officials here as "very beautiful and very valuable," depicts two black figures dueling while a third acts as referee. On the back of the vase is a scene showing another warrior, perhaps Hercules, killing a lion.

It measures 39 centimeters and sits on a round base 17.5 centimeters in diameter.

More Beautiful, More Valuable

Italian newspapers said the vase was both more beautiful and more valuable than the 2,600-year-old krater in the Metropolitan museum believed to have been painted by the Greek master Euphronios and reportedly bought by the museum for about a million dollars.

As police hunted the thieves who pulled off the biggest art theft of the year—an 18th-century masterpiece stolen yesterday from an unguarded church—Education Minister Oscar Scalfaro announced that emergency plans to protect the nation's artistic heritage would be speeded up.

The theft from a parish church in Rovetta, in northern Italy, of a painting by the Venetian rococo painter Giovanni Battista Tiepolo brought increased concern over the series of robberies of Italian art. Some 25,000 works have been stolen in Italy since 1957.

Defenseless Gallery

The country is "an immense, defenseless art gallery," complained Milan's influential Corriere della Sera, expressing "mortification and anger" at the latest robbery.

The stolen Tiepolo, valued at $1.8 million, was taken before dawn yesterday from the Rovetta church whose only guardians are its 84-year-old parish priest and his 82-year-old housekeeper.

Police said they believe that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Record Cost Rise In West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 14 (AP).—The West German cost-of-living index rose a record-breaking 6.8 percent in the year since February, 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported here today.

The jump since last February was the largest increase over a 12-month period since World War II, the office said. The index was 0.7 percent higher than in January, 1973.

In January, the index rose 1.1 percent from December, to 6.5 percent from January, 1972.

The index for February was 144.3 on the basis of the 1962 cost-of-living index as 100.

China Embassy in Tokyo

TOKYO, March 14 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry said today that it has decided to let Communist China use the former embassy of Nationalist China as the site of the Peking government's first embassy in Japan.

هكذا من الأصل



UPI

Lt. Comdr. John S. McCain 3d after release yesterday

Hanoi Frees Another 108 U.S. Captives

(Continued from Page 1)

A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bomber over North Vietnam.

About 300 spectators turned out to greet today's returnees.

U.S. Army Stands Down

SAIGON, March 14 (UPI).—The U.S. Army will officially terminate its role in Vietnam tomorrow, ending almost eight years of a command that once controlled thousands of GIs throughout the country, an Army spokesman said.

The standdown will leave the 6,800 American troops still in Vietnam under the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

The spokesman said the last of the soldiers will not be sent home until the Communists announce the names, date and place of release of the last 147 American prisoners.

South Korean troops, who earned a reputation as some of the toughest fighters in the war, officially ended operations in Vietnam today.

Disciplined, Mature

Freed CIA Agent Downey: The Most Likely to Endure

(Continued from Page 1)

where he was held throughout his captivity.

He made a series of requests in the early days of his imprisonment to be allowed to work but was informed that the Geneva Convention on Prisoners—which the Chinese evidently observed with care—prevented it.

He kept fit by taking strenuous exercise every morning and afternoon. In the early days, he was allowed periodic exercise sessions with Mr. Fecteau, but in later years he was isolated from all Americans.

Contact Is Limited

His human contact was limited to distant relations with his Chinese guards and the somewhat more relaxed companionship of a series of Russian cellmates, all of whom appeared to be captured spies.

In the process, Mr. Downey learned Russian, a bit of Chinese, and French, in addition to the Spanish he had acquired in school. He played chess constantly and was allowed to receive several other games in packages from his mother, brother and friends.

During the first of five visits by his mother and brother, in August, 1956, Mr. Downey appeared as sound of mind and body as he had during his college days. Open conversation was inhibited by the presence of a Chinese guard who sat with his back to them. But Mr. Downey's inner strength was palpable.

His mother asked at one point if he didn't feel the need for American newspapers and news magazines. With a nod to the guard and a laugh, he replied: "They give me all I need. I have plenty to read."

If there was a low point in the captivity, it was during the Vietnam war period between 1965 and 1971, when the Chinese stopped passing along his mail from home. It was during that period, too, in 1967, that he was transferred from one prison to another and his contact with other Americans was cut off.

His cell window was so located that he couldn't see outside. But he could occasionally hear American voices in the garden below. Recently, there were the sounds of two Americans playing badminton, evidently the last two American prisoners in China, Navy Lt. Comdr. Robert Flynn of Houston, Minn., and Air Force Maj. Philip E. Smith of Roodhouse, Ill. They are scheduled to be released tomorrow.

Mr. Downey was aware from the start of President Nixon's diplomatic overtures to China. His mother and brother were in Peking during presidential security adviser Henry A. Kissinger's first open visit to the Chinese capital in the fall of 1971. And his letters indicated a clear grasp of the interrelationship between Mr. Nixon's diplomacy and his own fate.

The President provided the final key to his release last month when he confessed with calculated off-handedness at a press conference that Mr. Downey was in fact a CIA agent.

A Test Case

For 20 years, the U.S. government had insisted that he was a "civilian employee of the Army." With equal steadfastness, Peking demanded an acknowledgment of his real role. A classmate of Mr. Downey's, Jerome Cohen, a specialist in Chinese law at the Harvard Law School, explained that Peking viewed the case as a test of whether the United States would accept the legitimacy of the Communist government and the legality of its actions in prosecuting and sentencing Mr. Downey.

There are indications that Peking also set other conditions in releasing Mr. Downey. There evidently is to be none of the fanfare that has attended the return of the prisoners from North Vietnam, nor any effort to exploit his imprisonment for political or propaganda purposes.

Moreover, Mr. Downey remains under contract to the CIA, which may have a deciding voice in what he can and cannot say. The CIA, of course, is also under contract with Mr. Downey, that includes a signed agreement to pay him $30 a day, in addition to his regular salary, for his more than 20 years in prison.

The compensation would come to more than $400,000, which should provide him with the leisure to write of his experiences at his own pace and with his customary thoroughness. He obviously has an important and fascinating story to relate, more so than any of the other prisoners of war, if only because he was in captivity three times longer than any of them.

But even more, he must have much to tell us about ourselves. He is something of a modern Rip Van Winkle except that he has not been sleeping for 20 years, but rather sharpening his mind on good books.



United Press International.

LATE-WINTER BLANKET—Heavy snows in the Allgäu mountains of Upper Bavaria in the last few days may have left this car snowed in for the rest of the winter.

Turkey Delays for Two Days Fifth Try to Elect President

ANKARA, Turkey, March 14 (UPI).—Chairman Osman Sabit Avcit today delayed for two days a fifth attempt by parliament to try to elect a new president of Turkey.

Mr. Avcit, the president of the lower chamber of parliament and chairman of its joint session, said he postponed the resumption of balloting until Friday because a majority was not present due to a special Senate meeting, of which he had not been told in advance.

Members of parliament began voting yesterday in the parliament building, which was ringed by troops, and were unable to elect any of the three candidates in four tries.

Mr. Avcit was seen as a possible compromise candidate if the deadlock remained unbroken political sources said.

Simple Majority

On the first two votes, a two-thirds majority was needed for election. However, although only a simple majority was needed after the first two votes, neither of the two main candidates, Senate President Tekin Ariburun or Gen. Faruk Gurler, could poll a majority.

Mr. Ariburun, the candidate of the Justice party, led in each ballot, but his edge over Gen. Gurler slipped from 107 votes on the first ballot to 76 on the fourth ballot.

Political sources said the deadlock could be broken if the Democratic party, which cast its votes on the first four ballots for its leader, Ferruk Bozbeyli, decided to swing to either Mr. Ariburun or Gen. Gurler.

Gen. Gurler, 60, who resigned last week as chief of the general staff, was appointed to the Senate by outgoing President Cevdet Sunay, whose term expires on March 28.

On the fourth ballot, Mr. Ariburun got 276 votes and Gen. Gurler got 200. A majority is 318.

Italian Borders Shut 2d Day by Walkout

MILAN, March 14 (AP).—Hundreds of trucks and trains were blocked at Italian border points today as Italian customs personnel struck for the second day of a five-day nationwide stoppage.

Long lines of trucks were waiting at border passes with Austria, France and Switzerland. Sea transportation was also hampered.

The customs men are protesting a government-unions agreement under which they would lose part of a bonus in a general reform of pay scales for civil servants.

Kosygin Goes to Iran For Steel Mill Opening

TEHRAN, March 14 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived in Tehran today to take part in the opening ceremony of Iran's first steel mill complex, built by Russia in return for a supply of natural gas.

The Soviet Premier's visit, his second to Iran since 1968, comes at a time when the two countries' economic relations are good, although criticism is growing over the cost of the steel mill which rose to $750 million from the original estimate of $350 million. The steel mill is located at Isfahan and the opening ceremony is scheduled for Friday.

Hussein Spares 16 Guerrillas Who Faced Execution

AMMAN, March 14 (UPI).—King Hussein has commuted the death sentences against Abou Daoud, a leader of the el-Fatah guerrilla movement, and 15 of his colleagues convicted for alleged subversive activity, a government official said today.

The king's order to commute the sentences came in a royal message to Acting Premier Ahmed Tarawneh, the official said.

It was prompted by "sincere and honest appeals" from various parts of the world to spare the lives of the guerrillas, the official said.

The 16 are accused of plotting to overthrow the king. In a royal statement broadcast tonight, the king said he was prompted to commute the death sentences by "sincere and honest appeals" to spare their lives and by "human considerations that haunted us day and night."

Last week he had said he would spare the guerrillas if the Palestinian movement would refrain from subversive activities and political actions against his regime. Tonight he said he hoped the guerrilla movement would react to his move with "new attitudes based on sincere positivism, true bravery and objectivity of words and action."

Sudan Counsel For 8 Terrorists

KHARTOUM, Sudan, March 14 (Reuters).—The Sudanese Bar Association said today it will appoint a panel to defend the eight Black September guerrillas who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy here when they stand trial shortly in Khartoum. Three diplomats were killed during the incident.

Ali Mohammed Ibrahim, a prominent Sudanese lawyer, told the Khartoum daily newspaper Al-Sahafa that according to Sudanese law "non-Sudanese advocates cannot appear in courts unless express permission is granted."

He was commenting on a news report from Cairo that the Arab Lawyers' Federation had asked the association to appoint defense advocates for the commandos and had expressed hope the association would allow other Arab lawyers to take part in the defense.

Suggesting Mediation Role in Mideast

Eban Invites Russia to Set Up Diplomatic Ties

VIENNA, March 14 (AP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today issued an indirect invitation to the Soviet Union to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel in order to play a more active role in the Middle East.

In a television interview, Mr. Eban said "If the Soviet Union corrected its attitude, resumed its contacts with Israel and pursued a balanced policy in the Middle East, it could immediately exert a much greater influence on Middle East affairs than it has now."

Mr. Eban described the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries as "unnatural," adding that if the Russians want to play a constructive role in the Middle East conflict they must realize that it is necessary to have good relations with both sides.

He stressed that within a month ranking officials from Jordan, Egypt and Israel traveled to Washington, "while at present such travels to Moscow are inconceivable," adding that unlike Moscow, Washington is "a center of possible mediation."

Renouncing Influence

He declared it is incomprehensible that the Soviet Union renounces such a possibility, depriving itself of the influence it could exert. Mr. Eban said the Soviet Union made a mistake by placing short-term interests above the world role it could play in the Middle East.

Earlier in the interview, Mr. Eban declared the key to a possible solution of the Middle East conflict is in the hands of the United States.

In a news conference here before his broadcast, Mr. Eban called on European countries not to try to mediate in the Israeli-Arab conflict but to use their influence with the Arabs instead "in behalf of the principle of negotiations."

He said the Middle East is "the only conflict in the world in which the active participants are not in dialogue with each other at all."

On Terrorism

Several questions at the news conference dealt with terrorism.

Mr. Eban said he often heard in Europe that nothing can be done about it. "This is wrong," he said, citing as an example Israel itself, where "our life certainly is not at all convulsed by terrorists."

There is no terrorism in Jordan, either, he said.

"There is room for a dialogue among the European countries, the United States and Lebanon to discuss how someone can sit in Beirut and order the killing of diplomats in another country." Mr. Eban said, referring to the embassy killing in Sudan.

Mr. Eban was asked how he felt personally with all the security surrounding him wherever he goes. On his official visit to Austria he is closely guarded by hundreds of uniformed and plainclothes police.

"I pretend all that does not exist," Mr. Eban replied, "and I go where I want to go in any case."

U.S. Trade Bill Is Reportedly Tough in Retaliatory Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

with trade legislation. This could put off action to mid-June.

The bill will come to Congress amid mounting trade deficits, a poor balance-of-payments position and continuing high unemployment. In 1962, when the conditions for trade legislation were far more propitious, it took months to get the bill through Congress.

One major obstacle to the trade legislation is the most-favored-nation provision. A majority in Congress is on record in opposition to granting such treatment to the Soviet Union until the Kremlin rescinds the exit fees that fall most heavily on Jews wishing to emigrate.

The bill would break the link between tariff concessions and injury to domestic producers. What this means is that the volume of imports alone, and not a change in tariffs, would be sufficient to trigger both relief, such as adjustment assistance, and safeguards, which could include either an increase in tariffs or the imposition of quotas.

The bill calls for a temporary import-related adjustment assistance program that would eventually be replaced by standard unemployment and pension benefits. Temporary is understood to mean two to four years. Organized labor has termed previous adjustment assistance programs ineffective.

The bill's proposal on non-tariff barriers would give Congress power to veto any negotiated changes of which it disapproved. Non-tariff barriers consist of a wide variety of domestic laws that restrict trade ranging from such things as safety standards to subsidies and quotas.

Nixon's Bill on Broadcasting Seeks 'Stability' in Licensing

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP).—The Nixon administration yesterday introduced broadcasting legislation that would lengthen the license term for radio and TV stations from three to five years and help protect stations from "automatic, lengthy and costly" defenses of their licenses against challenges from competing groups.

It requires that challengers establish that the station has failed to operate in the public interest before a hearing will be held by the Federal Communications Commission. Current practice requires the FCC to hold a hearing whenever a license is challenged. The bill was aimed at restoring "balance and stability" to licensing, said the head of the agency which drafted it.

The bill, prepared by the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, made no reference to local stations being responsible for the content of network newscasts or to the "ideological plugola" and "elitist gossip" that the office's director, Clay T. Whitehead, denounced when he first announced the legislation in a speech in Indianapolis in December.

A spokesman said that the network issue had not appeared in any of the earlier drafts of the bill, although the proposed legislation was sent to Congress with a letter from Mr. Whitehead that states, "The basic concept of the American system of broadcasting is that of localism."

Indianapolis Speech

In the Indianapolis speech, Mr. Whitehead stated that "station managers and network officials who fail to act to correct imbalance of consistent bias in the networks—or who acquiesce by silence—can only be considered willing participants, to be held fully accountable . . . at license-renewal time."

When the industry reacted sharply to his remarks, Mr. Whitehead responded a month later with a letter explaining that he had only "intended to remind licensees of their responsibilities to correct faults in the broadcasting system that are not (and should not be) reachable by the regulatory processes of government."

The bill will be sponsored in the House by Rep. Harley Staggers, D., W. Va., and Rep. Samuel L. Devine, R., Ohio. Spokesmen for the two said that Rep. Staggers has not taken a position on the bill and that Rep. Devine supports it.

The proposed legislation joins some 80 other license-renewal bills under consideration. House hearings on the bills began today.

In his letter, Mr. Whitehead says that the license-renewal process now takes place "in an unstable environment" and that his bill "would restore balance and stability to the license-renewal process."

The legislation establishes two main criteria for evaluating a licensee's performance. First, he must be "substantially attuned to the needs and interests of the public" and demonstrate "a good-faith effort to be responsive to such needs and interests;" and second, he must afford "reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance."

These criteria would replace such guidelines as the "program quotas" being considered by the FCC. The quotas would require that certain percentages of broadcast time be set aside for such categories as news and public affairs. According to the Whitehead letter, "There has been an increasing trend for the FCC to dictate to the broadcasters as to what 'good' or 'favored' program performance is, from the government's point of view."

His bill, says Mr. Whitehead, "would remove the government from the sensitive area of making value judgments on the content of broadcast programming."

U.S. Weapons For Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

be in a more amenable mood to settle some of its political problems with India and the new nation of Bangladesh.

Under the new policy, Pakistan will be able to receive immediately some $1.2 million worth of spare parts, parachutes and reconditioned aircraft engines that it ordered but whose export was blocked with the imposition of the 1971 embargo.

In addition, Pakistan will be able to buy 300 armored personnel carriers, worth $13 million. Pakistan contracted to buy the vehicles in 1970 and had made a down payment on their purchase before the imposition of the embargo.

Technically, the vehicles would not fall under the category of "nonlethal equipment." But Mr. Bray explained their shipment would be permitted "in order to wipe the slate clean" on arms commitments entered into before the 1971 embargo but never fulfilled.

In principle, India would be allowed to complete its purchase of some $91 million worth of communications equipment for an air defense system that the United States began to supply after the Sino-Indian border clash in 1962. Whether India, which has now turned to the Soviet Union for arms, intends to purchase the equipment was left unclear by U.S. officials.

The proposed sale of the air defense system symbolizes the fluctuating nature of U.S. arms deals in the Indian subcontinent. Originally the air defense network was supplied to help protect India against China.

Tokyo Court Rules Women Retire Younger

TOKYO, March 14 (AP).—The Tokyo high court has upheld an employer's right to retire women employees at 50, five years younger than the retirement age for men.

In upholding a lower court decision Monday, the high court said the decision was not discriminatory because it was based "not on sex differentiation but on the fact that women's physiological functions are inferior to men's."

Miyo Nakamoto, a clerical worker, was forced to retire by the Nissan Motor Co. when she reached 50 in January, 1969. Her lawyer said the court's ruling was "antiquated in this age of women's lib."

Compensation for Costs Asked

U.S. Eyes 5-Year-Old Claim On Forces Ousted by Franc

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Administration officials said recently that they hoped that the French government, fresh from a new election victory, would start positive action on the five-year-old claim for compensation for costs arising from the eviction of U.S. forces from France in 1966–1967.

Defense Department officials said that the amount of the U.S. claim was classified. Qualified sources, however, said that a figure of $350 million would not be far out of line.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization also has presented France with a claim for approximately $293 million, resulting from the withdrawal of NATO forces from France in the same period.

It was estimated that France had taken over U.S. facilities that had cost $812 million. The House Committee on Appropriations stated recently that military construction costs made necessary by the relocation of U.S. forces had amounted to approximately $255 million.

Claim Made in '68

The U.S. claim was made in September, 1968. The Johnson administration asked the French government to advise it when negotiations could be started to enable the United States to present France with claims related to the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

In mid-January of 1969, the United States advised France that it considered itself entitled to compensation on two counts. The first, according to a recent report to Congress by the controller general, was the value of "the remaining useful life" of the "assets, facilities and improvements" that the United States had financed and France had withdrawn from U.S. use.

There had been 189 U.S. installations in France, 112 belonging to the Army, 76 to the Air Force and one to the Navy, and their capital inventory was estimated at $558 million.

Among the most costly and important strategic installations was an oil pipeline that cost about $54.66 million.

The second count was the U.S. cost of closing the facilities and moving men and materiel to other NATO countries.

Relocation Costs

The Defense Department has estimated that relocation expenses included provision of operational military facilities to replace those left in France, the movement of personnel and materiel, closing and liquidation costs and the movement of support facilities.

The controller general's report noted that "representatives of France advised the United States that its claim is being considered."

U.S. and other NATO forces were obliged to retire from France after President Charles de Gaulle ended French integration in the alliance's military organization. France, however, has remained a member of NATO. The De Gaulle decision, it was explained in Paris at the time, was based on the president's conviction that France must be the sole arbiter of its military policies.

Military sources here in Washington and at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe point out that the eviction also weakened NATO's strategic position. Most of the installations, including fuel, food and weapons depots, had to be moved east into West Germany, and thus closer to Warsaw Pact airfields missiles.

It was considered inadvis to move most of the installat east of the Rhine, which w be the Warsaw Pact's major p ical objective in any moven into Western Europe. Co quently, the installations "bunched" in what NATO offi consider dangerous proximity a small area.

Icelandic Ship Cuts U.K. Trawlers' Wires

REYKJAVIK, March 14 (Reuters).—The Icelandic patrol vessel Aegir today clipped the trawl wires of four British trawlers in the latest flare-up of the fish war which has followed Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishing limits.

All the incidents were in the same area—nearly 30 miles off Cape North on the northwest coast of Iceland. They raised to 34 the total of British vessels whose trawl wires have been cut since Sept. 1, when Iceland widened its claimed fishery limits from 12 to 50 miles.

Hitchhiker Loses Arm

METZ, France, March 14 (Reuters).—A passing car ripped off the outstretched arm of hitchhiker Fernand Schneider, 23, near here yesterday police said. Mr. Schneider was taken to a hospital. His severed arm was found 100 yards from where he had been standing. The car did not stop.

Peron Unsur About Retur To Argentin

MADRID, March 14 (UP Ex-dictator Juan D. Peron was quoted as saying that it foo early to talk about whe he would return to Argentin the wake of the victory of hand-picked candidate, Hé Campora, in the presidential tions.

"It is too early to talk a this," Mr. Peron told the Ma newspaper AEC when asked w he planned to return home. Campora said yesterday that would not serve a day as Ar tina's president unless Mr. P were back in the country.

Mr. Peron, who has lived in ly in Spain since his 1955 o throw, said he has always his role "as a sort of patri of Justicialismo," the Perc movement.

"I am now 77 years old," quoted Mr. Peron as sa "There is something in my that's beginning to dry up, there is something in my h that's feeling intimidation.

"There is no ambition for pc in me anymore."

ABC also quoted Mr. Perot calling for national unity, s adherence to law and the c stitution by the victorious Ju cialists movement and the b ing of old resentments and valries.

Won't Drop Runoff Right

BUENOS AIRES, March (AP).—Ricardo Balbin, run up in last Sunday's presidet election, last night recognized Peronist triumph." But he clined to waive his right t runoff election next mo against Mr. Campora.

Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, pr dent of the military junta, M day night declared Mr. Cam the victor. But still incomp election returns give the Pero leader 49 percent of the t vote, that is, one percentage p short of the absolute majo needed to avoid a runoff, u Mr. Balbin waives his right second vote.

Italy Seizes Ancient Vase

(Continued from Page 1)

three men hid inside the chu when the priest locked it for night, and worked undisturbed four hours to remove the pan ing, which measures 4 by meters and is known as The P ture of Paradise.

In a debate in the Educati Committee of the Chamber Deputies, Education Minis Scalfaro said the continued fal of art works from Italy's church was "particularly grave."

He said the government considering the introduction legislation to remove the m important church-owned works from unguarded church to diocesan and inter-diocesa museums.

He added that the work of special committee appointed December to draw up emerge protective measures for partic larly vulnerable works was bei speeded up. This involves choo ing major works to be remov immediately from unguard church buildings.

Customs police yesterday seized eight precious paintin one attributed to Raphael, hi den in a Frenchman's car, as tried to take them into Switz land via the St. Bernard Pass. The works were all painte by Italian artists between 13th and 16th centuries.

The one attributed to Raph is the Miracle of Saint Nichol Calentino, police said.

The Frenchman was named Hellis Charlies Schiss, 42, re dent in Geneva.

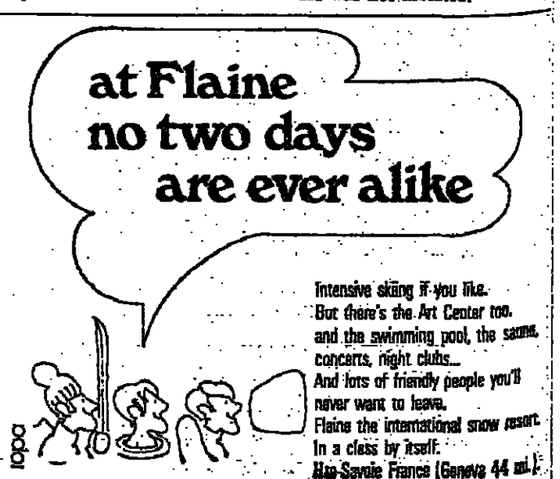
He claimed the paintings we his own and was charged wi trying to export them illegall He was not arrested.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Sunny
ANKARA	9	48	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	38	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	8	46	Sunny
BRUSSELS	7	45	Sunny
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Fair
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	6	42	Overcast
MADRID	8	46	Fair
MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
MUNICH	0	32	Overcast
NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
NICE	12	54	Cloudy
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	8	46	Sunny
PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
ROME	10	50	Cloudy
SOFIA	—1	30	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Cloudy
VIENNA	2	36	Snow
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)





U.S. Agency Acts to Take Mystery Out of Food Labeling

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration yesterday issued a set of final rules and tentative proposals that are intended to take the mystery out of the contents of food packages.

FDA officials said the aims of the rules and proposals, all of which would go into effect in 22 months, are to prevent consumers from being deceived by labels on food packages and to promote better nutrition by improving their contents.

Most of the actions mandate what shall appear on the labels of products, while one voluntary procedure would set maximum and minimum standards for the fortification of frozen dinners.

The moves are the second in a yearlong series of both directives and voluntary actions that will bring about a major realignment of what most foods may contain, and what claims their makers may make for their products.

7-Part Action

Yesterday's complicated series of actions came in seven parts:

● A final order directing that diluted orange juice must state the percentage of orange juice that the product contains.

● A final order directing that seafood cocktails must state the percentage of seafood, such as crabmeat or bonito, in the product.

● A final but voluntary action allowing producers of frozen dinners to label their products for nutritional quality but only if the products' contents meet maximum and minimum standards of nutritional value.

● A mandatory proposal that would require the makers of noncarbonated juices that contain neither fruit nor vegetable content to specifically state the missing, but implied, ingredients.

● A mandatory proposal that would force the producers of main dishes, such as "chicken casserole" and "pepper steak," to state on the label that the meat is missing from the product and must be mixed in by the consumer.

● A mandatory proposal requiring the makers of frozen dinners to state what foods must be served with the product to produce a complete, nutritionally balanced meal.

● Implementation, with slight modifications, of four of the 12 nutritional proposals issued two months ago by the FDA.

Voluntary Guidelines

Peter B. Hutt, the chief counsel of the FDA, said he considered that the voluntary nutritional guidelines for frozen dinners "are more important for the food supply than the labeling ahead."

Mr. Hutt explained that competitive pressures would almost force the makers of frozen dinners to meet the fortification guidelines because the producers would then be allowed to label the products: "This product provides nutrients in amounts appropriate for this class of food as determined by the U. S. government."

By setting nutritional guidelines, Mr. Hutt said, the FDA hoped to eliminate possible promotional advantages—especially in vitamins—that a manufacturer might seek to gain by excessive fortification of foods. Nutritionists have expressed alarm that some foods are being overfortified, not only with more vitamins than are necessary but also in amounts, in the cases of vitamins A and D, that may be harmful.

As for the fruit juice problem, Mr. Hutt said: "The consumer at the moment has absolutely no way of knowing whether the product he or she is buying has 5 percent orange juice or 95 percent orange juice."

N.Y. Indicts Beef Firm, Citing Bribes

Payoffs Reportedly Reduce Labor Costs

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., the nation's largest beef company, and the co-chairman of its board of directors were indicted yesterday on charges of having conspired to bribe union and supermarket officials to sell the company's products here.

Indicted on the same charges were Moe Steinman, director of labor relations for Daitch Shop-Well, and C. P. Sales, a meat brokerage concern here that, the indictment maintains, received the payoffs from Iowa Beef.

The indictments, handed up by federal and state grand juries, alleged that many of the city's largest supermarket chains were involved in a complex scheme that resulted in more than $1 million in payoffs during the last two years. The scheme allegedly allowed the meat company to cut and pack the meat in the Middle West, thereby saving labor costs here.

Effect on Price Unknown

The indictments were announced by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. Asked how these alleged payoffs might have affected consumers and the retail price of meat, Mr. Hogan refused to speculate, saying the issue of how and why food prices rise was too complicated.

Currier J. Holman, co-chairman of the board of Iowa Beef, was named in the indictments with Iowa Beef of Sioux City, Neb. It is listed by Fortune magazine as the 127th largest company in the United States and the largest slaughterer and processor of beef. Its total sales for 1972 were $1.4 billion, most of it in the East.

Attributing the prosecution to allegations made by "disgruntled former employees of Iowa Beef," a company statement said:

"With eyes closed and heads down, the prosecuting agencies have stumbled headlong into making an accusation which does not reflect the truth and which serves only to benefit those who would prefer to see the antiquated beef distribution system continued to the detriment of the consuming public."

According to the charges, Mr. Steinman of Daitch Shop-Well was the key figure in the scheme, first setting it up with Iowa Beef and then making the payoffs to supermarket meat buyers and officials of various meatcutters' and butchers' unions here.

A law official explained that Iowa Beef uses a new system of butchering and packaging that benefits the distributors because transportation costs are significantly reduced, and the buyer because it dispenses with butchering costs. He emphasized, however, that it hurts the labor unions because it threatens to reduce the number of jobs available here.

Most of $300,000 After Vote

'Unusual' Nixon Election Gift Made by Nominee for Envoy

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—Dr. Ruth Lewis Farkas, wife of the founder of Alexander's department stores in New York and President Nixon's choice to be ambassador to Luxembourg, said yesterday that she gave the bulk of her $300,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign after the election was over.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the 66-year-old society woman and philanthropist, who holds a doctorate in sociology, explained that she had delayed payment on her campaign gift by prearrangement, awaiting a favorable market for stocks.

But she insisted that the commitment of a contribution, and the President's decision to send her to Luxembourg, both were made long before his re-election in November.

Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., presiding at the confirmation hearing yesterday morning, said that the delayed payment was "a little unusual" and would "probably delay" the Senate's normally speedy approval.

[At the request of Sen. McGee today, the committee delayed a vote on Mrs. Farkas until it obtained more data on her campaign contributions, United Press International reported.]

Financial Records

Public financial records of the Nixon re-election campaign indicate that $50,000 had been received in Mrs. Farkas's name before the President's landslide victory. More than $100,000 appeared in December from Mr. and Mrs. George Farkas, in more than a score of smaller checks to the numerous Nixon state finance committees. Still another $100,000 showed up in $5,000 checks to different committees in January and February, after the President's re-election committee announced a surplus of nearly $5 million. Mrs. Farkas's nomination was formally announced by the White House on Feb. 27.

Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., noted that the State Department had notified the Foreign Relations Committee in a letter dated Aug. 15, 1972, of the President's intention to appoint Mrs. Farkas. But neither he nor she could explain why the formal announcement had been held up.

All the payments, Mrs. Farkas said yesterday, were a "follow-through" on a pledge she and her husband had made when President Nixon was making his trips to China and the Soviet Union last spring.

"We were very pleased," she told the Senate. "We wanted to help keep Nixon in the White House."

The timing "had to do with the stock market," she continued. "We had offered to give to the campaign before, but asked that we be allowed to give it after the first of the year, because we were not liquid at the time. We had to sell some stocks."

U.S. Forces Allow Supplies to Enter Wounded Knee

PINE RIDGE, S.D., March 14 (UPI).—Less than 24 hours after suddenly tightening an armored ring around the Indian-occupied hamlet of Wounded Knee, the government relaxed its blockade to allow food and medicine to pass through, a government spokesman said today.

Jack Murphy, a spokesman for the Department of the Interior, also said he was optimistic about the progress of talks aimed at ending the two-week occupation.

About 300 federal marshals, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Indian police, supported by armored weapon carriers, were surrounding an estimated 300 Indians.

Fresh snow, whipped by winds gusting up to 60 miles an hour, swept the area.

Mr. Murphy said communication was being maintained with the occupiers of Wounded Knee—leaders and supporters of the American Indian Movement.

Asked why he was optimistic, Mr. Murphy said, "Because of the atmosphere prevailing." The fact that both sides were talking was a factor, he said.

Medical supplies will be allowed into Wounded Knee, and there is a Veterans' Administration doctor there, he said.

As long as negotiations continue, he said, necessary supplies will be let in, including food and fuel.

For Kidnapping, Hijacking Deaths, Treason, Spying

Nixon Asks Congress for Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—President Nixon urged Congress today to speedily restore the death penalty for treason, sabotage and espionage and for kidnapping and hijacking resulting in death.

He also asked that stiff new penalties be set for heroin traffickers and that the insanity defense be sharply restricted.

In a message to Congress—the sixth in his series of "state of the union" reports—Mr. Nixon talked tough, declaring: "The only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people—without pity."

He said his proposed death penalty statute was carefully written to overcome a Supreme Court decision last June ruling capital punishment unconstitutional.

Assistant Attorney General Henry Peterson said that the administration believes it "can find the support of maybe six" of the nine justices of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the proposed death penalty statute.

He elaborated on Mr. Nixon's message by saying that the death penalty would not apply to anyone under 18, and that it could not be imposed in kidnapping and hijacking cases where no death resulted.

'Bargaining Power'

Mr. Peterson said, in explaining the latter provision, that in hijacking cases "we want the bargaining power" to talk a hijacker down if he has seized an aircraft in flight but has not killed anyone. The same rationale, he said, applies to kidnapping cases.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst prepared a separate measure on the death penalty to be sent to Congress along with the tough anti-crime legislative package which Mr. Nixon announced in a nationwide radio address last Saturday.

Mr. Nixon said today that the court's five-four decision hinged on a finding that the death penalty was unconstitutional "only insofar as it is applied arbitrarily and capriciously."

'Automatic Imposition'

"I believe the best way to accommodate the reservations of the court is to authorize the automatic imposition of the death penalty where it is warranted," he said.

His proposal sets this procedure:

After conviction on a capital offense, a hearing would be held to determine if there were "aggravating factors or mitigating factors."

If a jury finds there are mitigating factors—such as "the youth of the defendant" or the defendant's mental capacity—"the death sentence is prohibited."

But if the jury finds there are aggravating factors—including "the creation of a grave risk of danger to the national security or to the life of another person, or the killing of another person" during commission of one of the list of crimes—"imposition of the death penalty by the judge would be mandatory," if no mitigating factors exist.

'No Panacea'

"I do not contend that the death penalty is a panacea that will cure crime," Mr. Nixon said. But he added that capital punishment "can be a valuable deterrent" because the prospective criminals would know "that if a death results from their crime, they too may die."

Along with the death penalty statute, Mr. Nixon asked for immediate congressional approval to slam shut what he called "an escape hatch for those who are responsible for the menace of drugs."

That escape hatch, he said, is the present set of federal laws allowing laxity in sentencing of heroin and morphine traffickers.

House Passes Bill That Nixon Pledged to Veto, 329 to 69

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—In a powerful rebuff to President Nixon, the House approved an aid-to-the-elderly bill yesterday that the White House already has said would be vetoed.

The latest move in a long string of clashes between the administration and Congress found scores of Republicans joining an almost solid Democratic majority in approving the bill, 329 to 69.

A similar bill passed the Senate, 82 to 9, a few weeks ago. If the Senate accepts the House version, thus sending the bill directly to the White House, the bill could provide the first direct confrontation of the year between a President intent on holding down spending and a Congress seeking to recapture the initiative on setting budget priorities.

As approved by the House, the bill would provide a $1.4-billion three-year extension of a program of social services and employment assistance to the elderly.

Pocket Veto

Mr. Nixon killed a more costly but similar bill with a pocket veto after Congress adjourned last fall. He termed it fiscally irresponsible and complained that it provided duplication of services offered under other programs.

Seeking to avoid a second veto, bipartisan drafters of the new legislation trimmed more than $600 million from the earlier version and deleted a training program, a major target of the President's October veto message.

But even the modified bill has failed to win White House approval. John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, disclosed just last Friday that Mr. Nixon would veto this and 14 other bills now under consideration in Congress.

Killer Names Boyle in Plot On Yablonski

By Ben A. Franklin

ERIE, Pa., March 14 (NYT).—One of the convicted killers of Joseph A. Yablonski, the reform-ist leader in the United Mine Workers who was shot to death with his wife and daughter in 1969, made a dramatic courtroom confession here yesterday that indirectly implicated W. A. Boyle, the ousted union president, in the murder plot.

As he has done before, Mr. Boyle denied yesterday through his lawyer any knowledge of or desire for the death of Mr. Yablonski.

The testimony yesterday, while legally "hearsay" in respect to Mr. Boyle, and accordingly insufficient for any official action against him, was the strongest assertion so far of his alleged involvement.

Under Oath

Reached by telephone in Washington, the former union president's lawyer, Plato Cacheris, said, Tony Boyle has never wanted Jim killed and would not be a party to it. He so testified under oath before a federal grand jury and will do so again."

The 71-year-old Mr. Boyle, who is facing a five-year federal prison sentence for illegal use of union funds in the national election campaign of 1968, is expected to testify here in a few days, probably on Monday.

The unexpected confession of one of the three Yablonski gunmen, Paul E. Gilly, 39, came at the murder trial of William J. Prater, a 53-year-old former union field representative in the Kentucky-Tennessee coal fields.

2 Counts of Murder

Under Pennsylvania law, Mr. Prater, of La Follette, Tenn., is accused of the same three counts of first-degree murder as were the three triggermen. Mr. Prater is charged with diverting $15,000 in union money to them for the killings.

Draft Resister Wins in Court, Then Is Drafted

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 14 (UPI).—A draft resister who came home from Sweden to "get it over" won a court victory yesterday and was promptly drafted again.

U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham dismissed draft evasion charges against Kenneth Rutledge, 26, because the government couldn't prove he had ever received induction papers mailed to him in Sweden.

But Mr. Rutledge, who returned to the United States shortly after the Vietnam cease-fire, was handed a new induction order before leaving court. It ordered him to report for duty in the Army next Wednesday.

Mr. Rutledge lived in Sweden on and off for seven years and has a wife there.



United Press International.

Sen. Kennedy and Rep. Abzug at House hearing.

Arms-Smuggling to Ulster Behind Jailing of 5 in Texas

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—The Justice Department disclosed yesterday that the reason it had subpoenaed and then jailed five New Yorkers of Irish descent in Texas was that it had learned the men might have information about the purchase of Mexican weapons for shipment to Northern Ireland.

The disclosure, made at a House hearing on possible abuses of the grand-jury system, came as government officials attempted to explain why the grand jury was convened in Fort Worth, Texas, to investigate the alleged arms smuggling.

House members, led by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., had challenged the Justice Department's decision to summon the New Yorkers, now known as the Fort Worth Five, to a federal grand-jury sitting in Texas. The men were found in civil contempt last June and were jailed after refusing to testify.

Large-Scale Smuggling

Government witnesses responded to the congressional criticism by explaining for the first time that the Texas grand jury had been convened to investigate a large-scale operation involving the illegal smuggling to Texas of arms from Mexico for eventual resale in Northern Ireland. The government also indicated that evidence about the operation came from informants and police agents living in Texas who still might be summoned before the grand jury.

Some House members had protested since last summer that the decision to convene the grand jury in Texas posed a severe financial and psychological hardship to the five subpoenaed witnesses. The legislators contended that the question whether the men were guilty or innocent was a separate issue.

Justice Department officials repeatedly refused to discuss with the House members the reasons for convening the grand jury in Texas and even canceled, on 10 minutes' notice, a planned briefing of 15 legislators last fall.

Using Aliases

A. William Olson, assistant attorney general, testified yesterday, however, that Treasury Department agents had developed information indicating that "certain individuals apparently from New York City, using aliases, were attempting, in Fort Worth, Texas, to purchase large numbers of illegal weapons from sources in Mexico for shipment to Ireland."

Theoretically, the one-day hearing before a House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D., Pa., was to deal only with the Justice Department's decision to use the Texas grand jury rather than summon the men before one in New York.

But the first witness, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., broadened the issue.

"Over the past four years under the present administration," the senator said, "we have witnessed the birth of a new breed of political animal—the kangaroo grand jury—a dangerous modern form of star-chamber secret inquisition that is trampling the rights of American citizens from coast to coast."

U.S. Study Says Marijuana Is 3d Most-Liked Drug

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—A national commission yesterday reported that marijuana is America's third most popular drug, running behind alcohol and tobacco.

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse said a survey conducted for it last fall indicates 13 million Americans consider themselves users of marijuana.

This compares with 80 million drinkers and 57 million tobacco smokers, the survey said.

"What this shows is that there are three recreational drugs in this country—alcohol, tobacco and marijuana," said the commission's executive director, Michael R. Sonenreich.

The survey, based on interviews with 3,291 persons last September and October, indicated also that millions of Americans have tried even stronger drugs at least once in their life.

U.S. Food Chains Offer Less Beef As High Prices Put Off Consumers

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Indicating that consumers have reached their limit on meat prices, a survey of 16 big food chains made public yesterday found the chains had ordered up to 10 percent less beef in the last four weeks than they did the previous month.

The reason: slower sales.

The informal poll was taken by the National Association of Food Chains, a trade group with 200 members, including the nation's 100 largest supermarket companies.

A spokesman said 15 of the 16 chains whose operations span the country reported that they had reduced the tonnage of beef acquired. The reductions ranged from 2 percent to 10 percent, and clustered in the range of 3 percent to 5 percent, he said. The 16th chain reported no change.

The official said that some of the stores found that, if they conducted weekly sales of certain beef products, the demand returned—indicating consumers were highly price-conscious.

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz told reporters here that the government is doing about all it can to boost supplies of meat and other foodstuffs. He blamed unions for part of the high cost of eating.

He predicted substantial increases in output of meat and other food products in the United States this year, but noted that continued shortages elsewhere around the world, including the Soviet Union, could well continue to raise prices.

© Los Angeles Times.

VAN MOPPES DIAMONDS.

A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO

MEET THE VAN MOPPES

world's largest diamond polishing factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry

A.van MOPPES & SON
2-8 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

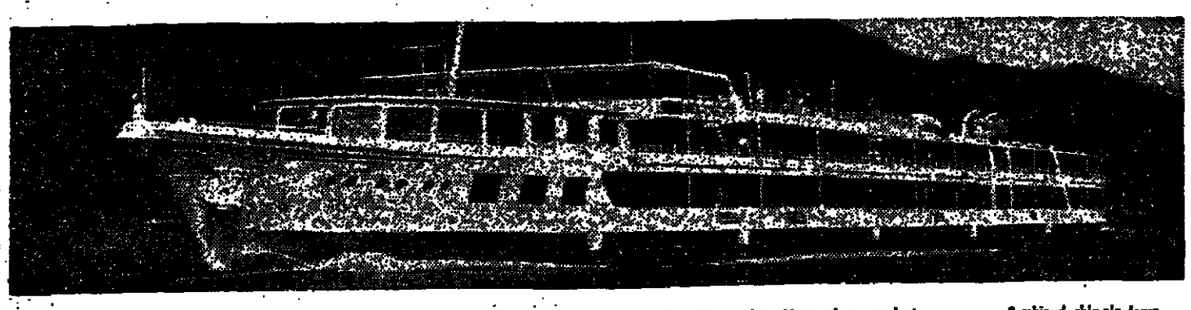
at Flaine you'll need your 7 league skis!



Yes you'll need them to enjoy the best skiing! 25,000 acres spread over four mountain ranges. 44 miles of ski runs all linked by 15 ski lifts. And for the addicts, plenty of virgin snow. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute-Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).

Добро пожаловать на советские теплоходы „Волга" и „Днепр"!

Welcome on board the Soviet luxury ships "Volga" and "Dnepr"



"From the Alps to the Black Sea" on board the most luxurious floating hotels in Europe.
Visit 8 Danube countries and 5 capital cities!
On request of clients and Travel Agencies the Soviet Danube Shipping Company will now organize 3 extra trips, as most of the regular trips for 1973 are already booked out.
A spring trip: Passau/Vienna-Yalta-Vienna/Passau. April 24th-May 11th.
Two autumn trips: Vienna-Yalta-Vienna. October 1st-October 16th; October 8th-October 23rd.
These are special trips with special tariffs: 2 extra days of Crimean sunshine in Yalta and 10% tariff reduction.
Tariff:
Per person, with 4 meals daily on board:
Passau-Yalta-Passau from D.M. 1,125.-
Vienna-Yalta-Vienna from D.M. 975.

TRIPS TO BUDAPEST:

Easter trip: Vienna-Budapest-Passau. April 20th-April 24th.
Tariff: 4 meals daily on board included, from D.M. 328.

4-Day trip Vienna-Budapest-Vienna-Passau
April 30th-May 4th.
Tariff:
4 meals daily on board included, from D.M. 293.

4-day trips Vienna-Budapest-Vienna.
Departures from Vienna: 8th, 17th, 26th of August; 4th, 13th, 22nd, 26th, 30th of September; 4th of October.
Tariff:
4 meals daily on board included, from D.M. 251.

TRIPS TO LINZ:

2-day trip Passau-Linz-Passau
Departures from Passau: May 20th, June 16th, July 13th.
Tariff:
4 meals daily on board included, from D.M. 154.

First-class service, genuine traditional Russian hospitality, and the comfort of a first-class hotel will make your trip an unforgettable holiday. All outside cabins with shower and w.c.

For information and bookings, please apply to:
Erste Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Reisedienst, A-1030 Wien, Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1.
Tel.: 72 51 41. Telex: 01-2881.
Or:
Seafours Hapag-Lloyd
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main,
Weissfrauenstrasse 3.
Tel.: 29 20 75/76. Telex: 04-13836.

Combined ship-air tours.
KOUNI organizes together with the Soviet Danube Steamship Co., Aeroflot and Intourist combined 2 week tours to the Soviet Union.
Zürich-Vienna-Yalta-Leningrad-Moscow-Zürich and Zürich-Moscow-Leningrad-Yalta-Vienna-Zürich.
Departures from Vienna: 5, 23 May; 10 June; 7, 25 July; 12, 21 August; 8 September.

Information and bookings:
Kouni Reisebüro Zürich,
Schützengasse 1.
Telephone: 01 441261. Telex: 53251.

Please send me your free colored brochure "From the Alps to the Black Sea".
Name:
Adress:

The First Danube Steamship Co., Travel Department, A-1030 Vienna, Hintere Zollamtsstraße 1, Tel.: 72 51 41, Tx.: 01-2881.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, March 15, 1973

How to Find a Loophole

We wish to help John D. Ehrlichman, of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, look for the $15 billion he mislaid on his way to the Inaugural. The $15 billion is in the form of tax loopholes. Mr. Ehrlichman says that he has no recollection of those loopholes whatever. Some of them are reported to have been dropped into the corporation income tax laws. But Mr. Ehrlichman says that he has looked there, and could not find any loopholes. It is important to locate the loopholes because otherwise there will be no reform of the federal income tax. Mr. Ehrlichman is the President's assistant for domestic affairs, and frequently his spokesman on tax policy. Since he cannot find any loopholes to close, Mr. Ehrlichman concludes that the only way to broaden revenues is to start taxing contributions to the church on the corner, and the Boy Scouts. As Mr. Ehrlichman observes, no reasonable person would want to do that.

* * *

A lot of reasonable people can think of very reasonable ways to improve the income tax without going after the churches and the Scouts. Many of these proposals have already been discussed in the House Ways and Means Committee's careful and intelligent deliberations over recent weeks. The chairman of that committee, Wilbur Mills, said this week that he expects to complete a bill within the next several months. But the White House evidently does not care for the attention being given to corporation and estate taxes, and to the tax shelters, in the current congressional discussions. Mr. Ehrlichman is, in fact, leading the White House's campaign to persuade the public that tax reform will necessarily mean impoverishing the charities. He was very explicit last Sunday, when he appeared on the ABC radio and television program, "Issues and Answers."

Mr. Ehrlichman: "... You don't raise very much money by making every taxpayer pay some tax. You don't raise very much money by making every corporation pay a tax. Where you really can raise money by closing loopholes is if you don't let the average householder deduct the interest on his mortgage any more, and you don't let him deduct charitable contributions to his church or to the Boy Scouts, or you don't let him take personal exemptions. Now that is where you can really raise a lot of money..."

Mr. Kaplow (of ABC News): "Are you saying there can be no significant tax reform? There is no combination of loopholes that can be closed that would bring in a significant amount of additional revenue?"

Mr. Ehrlichman: "That is what I'm telling you. I think you will see, as the House Ways and Means Committee goes through this process, that there is no way to raise the $15 billion, for instance, that the spenders in the Congress want to run over the President's budget, unless you start digging into the average taxpayer's exemptions, or charitable deductions or mortgage credits or something of that kind."

No way? Indeed, there are a great many ways. One that comes immediately to mind, as a beginning, is to revoke the Accelerated Depreciation Range, a large tax cut for businesses that was put into effect in 1971. Next year it will cost the Treasury $2.7 billion. The Business Investment Credit enacted at the same time, was worth $1.8 billion in 1971, the last time the Treasury published a precise figure. The Domestic International Sales Corporation dodge, also passed in 1971, is the kind of concealed export subsidy about which this country very properly protests in other nation's tax laws. It is currently costing the country about $170 million a year. That is a modest sum, compared with accelerated depreciation and the investment credit, but it is more than the administration intends to spend next year on urban renewal.

Mr. Ehrlichman is right in suggesting that substantial benefits go to the middle-income householder. In 1971, the Treasury estimated, the deductions for mortgage interests and property taxes cost the federal Treasury just over $5 billion. But taxing capital gains under the present law, rather than treating them as ordinary income, cost the Treasury $5.6 billion that same year. Mr. Ehrlichman forgot to mention that one. True, the former secretary of the Treasury, John B. Connally, once predicted that any attempt to tax capital gains as ordinary income would immediately result in the collapse of the capitalistic system and the triumph of the forces of darkness and chaos. But there are other experts who consider the capitalistic system strong and confident enough to support an ideal of fairness that taxes all income at the same rate, regardless of source.

* * *

Estate taxation is a tangle of anomalies, and certainly deserves a place on Mr. Ehrlichman's list. When a wealthy man dies, his fortune escapes the capital gains tax altogether. It is subject to an estate tax, but it is never touched by the income tax. Gerard M. Brannon, research director for Tax Analysts and Advocates, a professor at Georgetown University, recently estimated that the failure to collect capital gains taxes on estates cost the Treasury perhaps $3 billion a year.

Whether these specific tax benefits, or any acceptable combinations of them, add up to Mr. Ehrlichman's figure of $15 billion is irrelevant. The first purpose of tax reform is not to raise a specific sum of money. The first purpose is to make the system more fair, and to increase the taxpayer's confidence that he is being treated equitably. That confidence has undergone a serious erosion in recent years because of provisions like some of those mentioned above. Congress is, altogether correctly, moving to meet this criticism. The challenges to the equity of the present income tax system are substantial and well founded. Mr. Ehrlichman brings no credit to the administration by his absurd pretense that they do not exist.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Indians' Due

When the skirmishing at Wounded Knee is over, the Indian nations and the American people alike should take a hard look at a situation that has hardly been helped by the wistful reprise of an old outrage. Since the infamous massacre of 1890, the country's policy for the Indians has moved from extermination to assimilation (first through allotment of individual holdings, then through termination of federal care) to the present unsatisfactory policy of tribal sovereignty watered down by poverty and adulterated by bureaucratic intervention.

If the unanimous aim of the tribes were total and immediate sovereignty, the militant American Indian Movement which staged the affair at Wounded Knee would enjoy much greater support among Indians than it apparently has. But while most Indian leaders give lip service to sovereignty as an ultimate goal, many treat it with a caution mixed with suspicion. It could be a screen for a revival of "termination"—which means freedom for the tribes to die out for lack of the federally furnished wealth and skills which a people deprived of their old way of life must depend on, at least for a time.

It is the need for more federal funds that is the central issue for most Indian tribes today. These are people whose life expectancy is 47 years, compared with the 70.8 of other Americans; whose unemployment rate is nearly eight times as high; whose median family income is less than half as large; and whose suicide rate, tragically, is twice that for the population as a whole.

The Nixon administration, which showed a rare sensitivity in returning the religiously symbolic Blue Lake to the Taos Pueblo tribe, has yet to show a comparable sensitivity to the desperate economic needs of the Indian people, trapped as they now are between a callous policy of terminating their federal dependence and a paternalism that wounds their pride while it stifles their initiative. What Indian leaders can agree upon, need and deserve is the degree of self-government each tribe desires and the federal funding required to make it work.

That is the least the United States owes to a people it has all but destroyed. Given that much, the tribes can be relied on to revive their various cultures and restore their ancient faiths to whatever extent they wish. Such a policy would mean more than the "sovereignty" demand by AIM, which ironically asks the federal government to oust a tribal chairman who can be removed right now by the tribe's own peaceful procedures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon and French Elections

President Nixon is reportedly very pleased with the result of the French elections. According to his confidants, the consolidation of Mr. Pompidou's position will enable the two presidents to pursue and even strengthen the excellent relations they have had thus far. The election success of the majority parties, people in Washington also say, should also enable President Pompidou to reorganize his government, eliminating the hard-core Gaullists from it, which will enable him to conduct an international policy which, in principle, should bring him even closer to the United States.

—*From France-Soir (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 15, 1898

ST. PETERSBURG—A Russian diplomat said here today: "Neither Russia nor China are paying any attention to the protest of little Japan. In the Far East we have a triumvirate against which not only little Japan but England will not risk an uprising, for the latter will not be able to reckon upon any alliance in East Asiatic affairs with the United States, while, with no backing, China has no fear of Japan.

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1923

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth is made defendant in a suit for $50,000 brought by Miss Dolores Dixon, 19, who charges that the baseball slugger is the father of her expected baby. Ruth, at New Orleans, denies he ever saw the girl and maintains that the charges are pure blackmail. Ruth is known in baseball circles as the King of Swat. Ruth of the New York Yankees hit 59 homers in 1921 and 35 last year.



'Smelling Like a Rose...'

Nixon's Principles and Practices

By James Reston

NEW YORK—It is a common habit of most people to proclaim great principles when it suits their purposes, and evade or ignore them when it doesn't, and President Nixon's definition of the "privileges" of his office and his White House staff is only the latest illustration of the habit.

In his definition of "executive privilege," Mr. Nixon has insisted on the privacy and integrity of communications within the executive branch of the government. His personal aides must be freed to advise him in private, without fear of being summoned by the Congress to testify on their advice, he says, and nobody would seriously question this principle.

He was even generous in modifying this right: "Executive privilege," he said, "will not be used as a shield to prevent embarrassing information from being made available, but will be used only in those particular instances in which disclosure would harm the public interest."

Aides Involved

This raises some practical questions. The Watergate charges of bugging the Democratic headquarters in the presidential campaign have been confirmed by the courts, and the testimony of the FBI has involved not only members of the President's campaign committee, but members of the President's own personal staff.

Would it harm "the public interest" to allow them to appear before the Congress and tell what they know about this case? If the President does not want to use his right of "executive privilege" to prevent "embarrassing information from being made available," why not let them be questioned by the Congress?

"Executive privilege," the President said in his official statement, "will not be invoked until the compelling need for its exercise has been clearly demonstrated, and the request has been approved first by the attorney general and then by the President."

This suggests, that the burden of proof for keeping White House officials from testifying in the Watergate case rests personally on the President himself, but he has offered no proof why John Dean, the President's attorney, who sat in on all the testimony by members of the White House staff and others in the Watergate case should not be questioned. The President has merely said that Dean would not be allowed to do so, presumably because, in the President's personal judgment, it was not in "the public interest."

Confusing

The more you try to reconcile the administration's principles and its actions, the more confused you get. The administration's "principle" is that the FBI should be independent, but the testimony of L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting head of the FBI, is that he made political speeches for the President in the last campaign, undertook to investigate the Watergate case but agreed to have the White House lawyer sit in on his investigations, responded to appeals for private talks with people involved in the Watergate, and then turned over their private testimony to the White House.

All this at least raises some interesting questions about what the President's private aides were doing, but the President refuses to allow them to talk, as if they were involved, not in charges of political espionage and sabotage, but some fundamental question of national military security.

Another conflict of principle and political practice: When Mr. Gray told the Congress that Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal lawyer, had admitted that he paid Donald Segretti to engage in unusual political operations in the last presidential campaign, the White House complained that Gray was releasing "raw unevaluated material" out of the FBI files, thereby violating Mr. Kalmbach's "privacy." But the White House has said nothing about the men from the Committee to Re-Elect the President who were convicted of invading the privacy of the Democrats, bugging the Democratic headquarters, and then turning over their illegal transcripts of those telephone conversations to officials in the White House.

Finally, there is a paragraph in President Nixon's defense of "executive privilege" which goes beyond the normal rules of privacy, for it suggests that White House officials should not only be silent while they are in office but after they leave it.

"In the performance of their duties for the President," Mr. Nixon said, "those [White House] staff members must not be inhibited by the possibility that their advice and assistance will ever become a matter of public debate, either during their tenure in government or at a later date . . ."

If this is to be taken seriously, Henry A. Kissinger, for example, is not only forbidden to testify before the Congress now on his critical role in the Vietnam peace talks, but he should not "ever"—even after he leaves the White House—get involved in the "possibility" that his "advice and assistance will ever become a matter of public debate . . ."

This is obviously ridiculous. The President has gone way beyond the normal meaning of "executive privilege." He has applied a sound principle on security information to block the publication of "embarrassing information" of a political nature, while promising to avoid doing precisely what he is doing.

It is all very odd, and the oddest thing about it is that it is being done in the name of sound and noble principles, which are obviously being violated while they are being proclaimed.

The March of U.S. Political Reform

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—As the reporter who writes this column, I have been arguing for some time the not very original proposition that the major political institutions in the United States—the Congress, the executive branch, the federal system, the political parties—must undergo significant reform if they are not to perish.

Perhaps not enough has been said about the process of reform, how it works and what its built-in limitations are.

It was Justice Holmes who reminded us that the life of the law is not logic, but experience. So, too, is the life of reform. We make changes in our political system as a result of real problems we have perceived, and when we have lived with the changes a while, we discover the need for further reform.

To take three widely differing but relevant examples from our current politics, the disputes over the Democratic party's delegate-selection system, the struggles between Congress and the President for control of government finances and the latest Supreme Court decision on one man-one vote all show how one year's reforms set the stage for the next year's debates.

Role of Disputes

There's no need for hand-wringing because controversy continues. This is an evolutionary process and, if one can say so without sounding pollyanish, it is these continuing disputes that keep our democracy young.

With its decision on the Virginia legislative districting case last month, the Supreme Court has begun the process of moving beyond the 1960s definition of one man-one vote. That alarms some people, but it should not.

What is happening is what Robert G. Dixon, jr., the George Washington University law professor recently named assistant attorney general by Mr. Nixon, meant when he wrote: "We are now beginning to perceive that there is more to fair representation than the elimination of rotten boroughs under a simplistic 'equal population' logic."

In his essay in Nelson W. Polsby's 1971 volume, "Reapportionment in the 1970s," Dixon argued vehemently that "it does not make sense for the Supreme Court to treat legislative districting like a process of Immaculate Conception, to require absolute population equality as the sole consideration and to assume that this will bring about the Heavenly City."

Rehnquist's Opinion

Now the court majority has swung over to his view. In its 5-3 Virginia decision last month, allowing some deviation from mathematical equality in order to preserve the integrity of county, city and town lines, the court's majority, led by Justice William Rehnquist, adapted the 1960s' doctrine to the 1970s' increasing attention to the value of local community.

An example is provided in Rehnquist's opinion. Scott County, Va., had been linked by the legislature with three adjoining counties of similar size to make up a district that would send two members to Richmond. But the resulting district was 8.3 percent larger than it ideally should have been.

So the lower court invalidated the legislature's plan and drew up a new one, which took 6,000 Scott County voters out of the district to which its other 19,000 residents were assigned and put them into another two-member district, with a total population of 93,000. As Rehnquist noted, "Scott County's representation was thereby substantially reduced in the first district and all but nonexistent in the second district," and all for the supposed gain of reducing the population deviation from 8.3 percent to 1.8 percent.

The Supreme Court decided the baby had been thrown out with the bath water, and reversed the decision. The high court's action seems to me well justified by the spirit of the times—a reform of a reform, not its negation. In the 1960s, we looked to central government—state or national—for all our key decisions, and nothing was more important than equality of representation at the seat of the decision-making power. In the 1970s, when the demand for decentralization is rising and, with it, the recognition of the significance of community ties, we recognize the validity of other factors in an apportionment system.

As political scientist Malcolm E. Jewell said in another essay in the Polsby volume, "the residents of counties and cities have certain common interests and needs, and their local governments must often seek the assistance of their state legislators in sponsoring and supporting legislation to deal with specific local problems."

"If these legislators are elected from districts that are unrelated to familiar city and county boundaries," Jewell said, "they are likely to be... less visible to the voters. The visibility of legislators is not a trivial problem, but is central to the functioning of a representative system."

Persuades Court

That reasoning underlies the Rehnquist opinion and has persuaded a majority of the court to abandon the strict principle of mathematical equality to which its previous apportionment decisions had pointed.

The change is one that should be followed and monitored carefully, lest we lose what we have gained in the previous round of reform. But the fact that the court is moving beyond the 1960s' reform, and moving with the spirit of the times, should not be condemned.

Examining The Future Of the FBI

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The Senate hearings on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to be the new head of the FBI have not yet raised serious questions about Mr. Gray. But they have raised serious questions about what kind of FBI the country needs.

The hearings show that since the death of J. Edgar Hoover in May, the bureau has been in steep decline. It has lost stature within the federal bureaucracy, and suffered a decay of internal discipline.

The best mark of the bureau's clout in the Washington community is its standing in the White House. Since the time of Franklin Roosevelt, there has been fairly heavy traffic between the bureau and the President's office. While the presidency remained supreme, Mr. Hoover made sure that the bureau maintained its independence as a law enforcement agency.

He himself did much of the bureau's business directly with the President. When he delegated business, it was to authorize FBI representatives dealing directly with the White House chief of staff—Kenny O'Donnell under President Kennedy and Marvin Watson under President Johnson. The bureau was thus insulated against promiscuous giving of orders by junior White House aides.

Against that background, the fuss that has built up around the speech given to the City Club of Cleveland by Mr. Gray last year takes on real importance. Not only was it a speech with political overtones. Not only was it given in response to a request from the White House. Not only did the request stipulate that "Ohio is important to us."

What is truly striking is that the request to Mr. Gray came from one Patrick O'Donnell—a third echelon White House aide, unknown until the speech issue arose. Thus what the whole episode shows is that the bureau has come to be regarded in the White House as an agency just like any other—an agency that can be pushed around and made a patsy for presidential politics.

The congressional attitude is not very different. The telltale sign is the position taken by the Senate Majority Whip, Robert Byrd of West Virginia. Sen. Byrd is the reverse of a lover of lost causes. He has moved ahead in the Senate by being respectful of big battalions and heavy guns.

Not Pure Principle

So it wasn't pure principle that impelled him to lead the battle against Mr. Gray in the Judiciary Committee hearings. Nor did constitutional scruple cause him to come forward with legislation that would make the FBI director subject to reappointment by the President and reconfirmation by the Senate every four years. No. The fact is that Sen. Byrd, sensing the bureau has been softened up by the White House, wants a piece of the action for the Senate.

The political skirmishing over the FBI has elicited a response inside the bureau in the form of widespread leaking of stories for distinct political purposes. Leaking information, of course, was not unknown under Mr. Hoover. But he controlled it, for purposes which he deemed useful to the bureau, and he punished subordinates who passed out information on their own.

Now the leaking is going on at very low levels and against the interest of the director. Some of the inspired stories come from old-timers mad that anybody replaced Hoover. But not all.

There are emerging a whole series of stories about the political limitations placed on the bureau during the Watergate investigation. These stories purport to show White House interference, or perfunctory investigation of former Attorney General John Mitchell, or failure to follow up on the leads connecting the White House with the sabotage efforts of Donald Segretti.

No one can fairly blame Mr. Gray for all of this. He seems to be a decent fellow trying to do the best job he can. The problem is that that is not good enough. To maintain the FBI as a leading law enforcement agency, to assert internal discipline and resist the pressure of the White House and the Congress requires a man of high, independent stature with some measure of public support.

So the real question before the Judiciary Committee is whether the country needs a strong FBI or the weak tool of political interests that is now shaping up. It will be interesting to see how the question is answered by those senators who claim to be seriously concerned with law enforcement—and notably, by the swing man on the committee, Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas.

Letters

Early Greeks (Cont.)

James M. Johnson writes (Letters, March 12): "I must ask Waverley Root if he really meant it when he wrote that Greece was not inhabited until 3000 BC . . . I believe there were Neolithic settlements long before."

The Neolithic age is not as distant as we are accustomed to think. It depends where. Different parts of the world were in the Neolithic stage at different periods. According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (article Greece): "The first waves of settlers came by sea to Greece not later than 3000 BC . . . They were still in the Neolithic stage." Of course it does not say that Greece was not inhabited *earlier* than 3000 BC. But as the advent of the Bronze Age in Greece is set at about 2600 BC, there was a period of four centuries when the date of 3000 BC is not incompatible with the existence of Neolithic settlements. The Larousse encyclopedia thinks the first settlement may have been earlier—even as early as the fifth millennium BC—but refuses to assert it; however, it does say that there were no settlements earlier than Neolithic times, and the earliest date for which it is able to give any description of a Greek culture is in the third millennium. The earliest date given for any Greek civilization in the Grand Atlas Historique (Librairie Stock, translated from a German original) is 3600 BC (on Crete), and for the mainland 2500 BC.

WAVERLEY ROOT.
Paris.

What's in a Name?

Genauer in German means "more precise or more exact." Emily Genauer, in her article "Renoir's Message for Today," (IHT, March 10-11) states she saw people lined up outside a museum only three times before, one of which at the Tate Gallery in London to see the Tutankhamen treasures. If so, her visual memory is not *genau*, for this treasure was on display at the British Museum.

MARGARET BALDWIN.
London.

Can't Be Wrong?

How strange it is that the French pilot for the Libyan Airways, shot down over Sinai, could not possibly have been at fault, while the Spanish pilot for the chartered Spantax plane was without doubt to blame in the collision above Nantes. Are there still only 50 million Frenchmen?

DANIEL SPICEHANDLER.
Paris.

Off Pitch

If there is any Justice (People, IHT, March 13), please tell him that "tenor" Robert Merrill is a baritone.

W. H. DEMPSEY.
Paris.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
André Ring

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Yergen, Assistant Managing Editor.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, 75360 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex 23.852 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

©1973 International Herald Tribune All rights reserved.

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

ages Called Starvation Level

robe of British Firms' Pay n S. Africa Said Held Up

ONDON, March 14 (Reuters). confidential study of wages to African workers by Brit- *firms in South Africa reflect-* o badly on the firms that it never published, the Guardian today.

e Liberal-aligned newspaper, ch Monday published allega- s that 97 of 100 British firms South Africa were paying their k employees starvation-level mes, said the study revealed almost 80 percent of Afri- labor was receiving below- istence wages.

he study was conducted by South African Productivity Wage Association (PWA)— employers' body—for the Unit- Kingdom-South African Trade ociation (UKSATA), the Guar- n said.

The results of the study were bad that it was decided by mal consent that they should be published," the paper said.

he Guardian said the investi- ion last July was the most *prehensive made in South* Africa and covered more than 1,000 international companies.

"After the results were published showing that the vast majority of Africans were receiving below-poverty wages, the PWA was asked by UKSATA to extract the figures applicable to British companies in the hope that the picture would not be so bleak.

"The results, however, were almost identical," the Guardian stated.

The chairman of Rowntree-Mackintosh, one of the companies accused in Monday's Guardian report of paying below-subsistence rates to African labor, denied today that the firm was reluctant to increase wages.

Sir Donald Barron said the company's policy was to continuously improve pay and other benefits for black workers.

"The present situation is the result of a complex of historical, social, economic and psychological issues, which can only be resolved by long, hard, painstaking, frustrating—and, if I may say so, often thankless and misunderstood—work at the grass roots," he said in a letter to the Guardian.

De Beers Raises Wages

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, March 14 (AP).—De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the world's biggest producer of diamonds, said yesterday that it will raise the wages of the 11,100 nonwhite employees at its mines in South Africa and South-West Africa by 20 percent as of April 1.

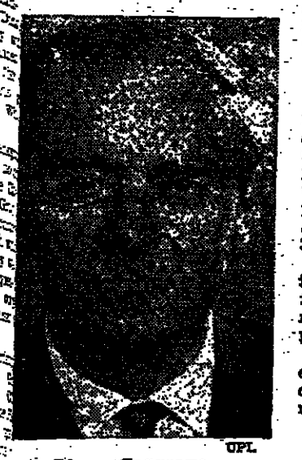
De Beers said further increases in earnings will take effect before the middle of the year as a result of new job valuations and productivity incentives.

After this review, the company expects the average cash earnings of its nonwhite staff to be 60 rands ($86) a month.

Paper Mill Strike Ends

DURBAN, South Africa, March 14 (UPI).—Striking workers went back to work at the South African Paper and Pulp Industry paper mill at Mandini today after being promised a 20 percent wage increase, a mill spokesman said. The workers had been on strike for three days.

In Johannesburg, black milkmen decided to strike tomorrow after their wage demands were refused by Clover Dairies.



UPI.

Liam Cosgrave

rish Swear osgrave In, et Cabinet

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, March 14.—Liam Cosave, son of a former president, ok over as Ireland's premier day, officially ending the 16- ear reign of the Fianna Fail Soldiers of Destiny).

Mr. Cosgrave, a 52-year-old atney, is the leader of the Fine ael, or Irish party, which teamd with the Labor party to win e Feb. 28 elections. Labor's ef, Brendan Corish, 51, beomes Mr. Cosgrave's second in mmand in the coalition govnment.

Mr. Cosgrave tonight pledged s government to strive for naonal security and appealed to sections of the community in orthern Ireland to work for ace. He said he hoped the itish government's white paper, e later this month, would reit in substantial improvements the situation, but he warned at "it could well result in a eakdown of law and order and even more serious situation an exists already."

Fine Gael won 54 seats in the il and Labor 19, to give the alition a precarious one-vote ajority. Fianna Fail won 69 ats and independents the other o.

That made the parliamentary eup 73 for the coalition, 69 r Fianna Fail and two indepenents. But when the Dail met day, Labor party legislator hn Treacy was elected without position to be the house's nonting speaker.

The Dail voted down 72-70 a anna Fail motion to reappoint going Premier Jack Lynch to ad the government and by the me majority named Mr. Cosave.

Mr. Cosgrave's first major act as to name his 15-man cabinet. wo leading figures in this were ichie Ryan, a 44-year-old lawyer d businessman who was named nance minister, and Garret itzgerald, 47, named external fairs minister. Both men were ssociated with Ireland's entry to the European Economic ommunity. Both are members Fine Gael.

Mr. Ryan has been a member the Dail since 1959 and served personal assistant to the jusce minister in a former coalition overnment between 1954 and 57.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a writer and conomist, has been a member the Dail since 1969.

Mr. Corish was also made minter for health and social welre.

Another prominent Labor party ember, Conor Cruise O'Brien, ok charge of posts and telephs with responsibility for the ate radio and television service.

Other cabinet appointments ere: agriculture and fisheries, lark Clinton (Fine Gael); inustry and commerce, Justin eating (Labor); labor, Michael 'Leary (Labor); education, ichard Burke (Fine Gael), and ocal government, James Tully Labor).

Others were: lands, Thomas itzpatrick (Fine Gael); defense, atrick Donegan (Fine Gael); ransport and power, Peter Barry Fine Gael); justice, Patrick ooney (Fine Gael), and Irish speaking areas, Thomas O'Donnell Fine Gael).

U.K. Railmen Reportedly Are Attacked

Commuters' Anger Over Strikes Rising

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—Britain's hard-pressed commuters today showed signs of increasing anger over a series of strikes that has brought chaos to the national railroad system.

While the government again warned it would not surrender to the demands of train engineers, a rail union official complained that some nonstriking workers were being attacked by passengers.

And during angry exchanges in the House of Commons, Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan spoke of the hardship and frustration for thousands of daily commuters to and from London.

Inquiry Is Sought

Concern was also mounting in other industrial disputes facing the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath. The disputes center on trade union opposition to the government's wage-restraint policies to combat inflation.

The British Medical Association, representing the majority of the nation's doctors, urged the government to set up a public inquiry into a strike by hospital workers and their wage demands.

Urgent action was needed "if sick people are no to suffer," the association said in repeating fears that patients will die or be permanently injured if hospitals are not back to normal soon.

There were no fresh signs of peace moves to settle this strike and other selected stoppages and overtime bans among the nation's 47,000 gas workers and sections of the civil service, including customs officials.

Teachers Call Strike

The National Union of Teachers today called a one-day strike for London teachers next Thursday. It said about 3,000 schools and at least 1.5 million children would have the day off because of the strike.

The train engineers' union has endorsed two one-day national strikes next week.

Police said today they were investigating reports that a group of rail passengers called the "angry commuter brigade" was planning violence against strikers at Southend, east of London. Trains have been severely disrupted at the town, a busy commuting point on the Thames estuary.

Boycott at Universities

LONDON, March 14 (UPI).—Students throughout the country boycotted university classes today in a one-day strike by the 500,000-strong National Union of Students to demand bigger government grants.

About 1,000 delegates from every university and college in the country traveled to London to persuade members of Parliament to back an interim £65-a-year raise on the present maximum student grant of £425 a year.

6 Bombs Go Off In Ulster, Cause A Minor Injury

BELFAST, March 14 (AP).—Four bombs exploded in Belfast today, causing widespread damage, but only one casualty, an army expert hurt slightly while trying to defuse one.

Other bombs wrecked the boiler room of a Coca-Cola factory at Lambeg, County Antrim, and narrowly missed an army patrol at Cullyhanna, County Armagh.

In Belfast, armed men planted a bomb that wrecked a greeting card shop opposite City Hall and badly damaged a hotel next door. The gunmen gave a warning and the area was evacuated.

The army bomb expert was injured while defusing a 40-pound explosive placed in a car showroom by three youths who gave a 15-minute warning. The expert went in when the bomb failed to go off. There was a small explosion while he was working on it.

Fifteen minutes later, three youths placed a bomb that wrecked a filling station in Belfast's West Circular Road. Then a supermarket was badly damaged by a bomb planted by two youths.

Air Controllers Extend French Strike

PARIS, March 14 (Reuters).—Striking civilian air controllers today extended their walkout by another 48 hours until Saturday morning.

The controllers, now in the 23d day of their strike, said they would go back to work only if the government opened negotiations with them. The government has refused to negotiate while the strike lasts and has turned control of French airspace to the military.

Most airlines have refused to fly under military control since last week's collision of two Spanish airliners in which 68 people died.

Sources at Orly Airport said there were about 215 arrivals and departures today instead of the normal 600 movements a day.

Israel Authorizes A University for Palestinians

TEL AVIV, March 14 (NYT).—Israel yesterday approved the establishment of a Palestinian Arab university on the West Bank of Jordan.

The military government, acting on a decision by Minister of Education Yigal Allon, formally authorized organization of a society to establish the university. One founder, Aziz Shihadeh of Ramallah, said that the 14 sponsors would meet on Saturday to discuss the location, scope and finances.

A source in the Ministry of Education said the sponsors had been talking of starting a faculty of sciences in Ramallah, arts and social sciences in Nablus, and agriculture and natural sciences in Tulkarm. The university will also incorporate the Institute for Islamic Studies founded two years ago in Hebron.

The government will not contribute funds. Financial support is expected from international sources and wealthy Palestinians. Teachers will be recruited from the West Bank and Arab countries.

It is hoped to start classes for the 1974-75 academic year.

Jobless Vet's Hopes and Projects Smashed by New York Muggers

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—After 10 years in the Marine Corps, 36 months in Vietnam—where he received two Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star—and three fruitless weeks of job hunting, Joseph Walker said yesterday he had set out from Ben Wheeler, Texas, to apply for work with an architectural firm in West Germany.

Monday night, his plans were thwarted within minutes after he stepped off his bus at the Port Authority Bus Terminal here.

Five young muggers assaulted him and stole his suitcase, attaché case, wallet, $800 in traveler's checks, wristwatch and Marine Corps ring, according to the police.

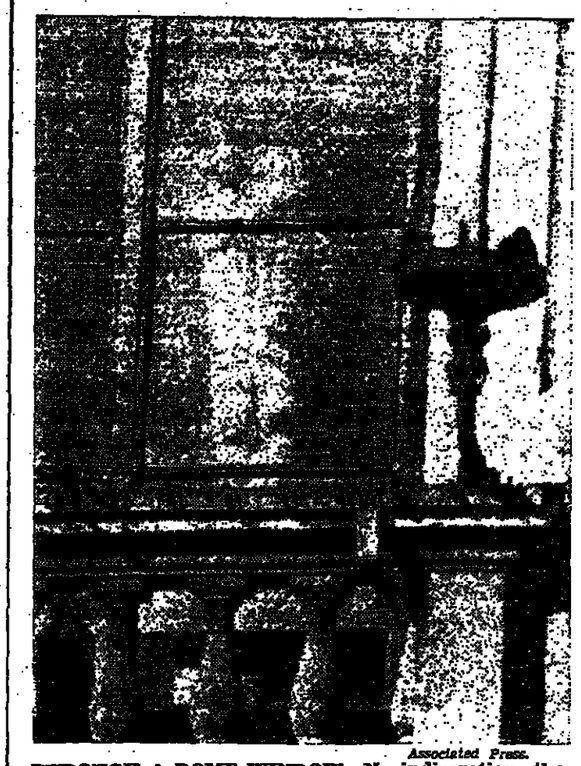
They also seized his passport and airline ticket to Frankfurt.

Mr. Walker, 26, was stranded with only a dime and his soiled traveling clothes.

"It took 30 minutes for the cops to arrive," he said in an interview. "I had to call four times."

"I'm a little bitter. I think I've got a right to be," he said.

A hotel here has put him up on credit while he tries to recover his losses.



Associated Press.

THROUGH A ROME WINDOW—No indiscretion, the photographer's subjects: museum statues embracing.

Bonn Says GIs Mistreated Its Police in '64 Maneuvers

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, March 14.—The West German government confirmed today that American troops had mistreated members of its border police during joint maneuvers in 1964.

"Members of the American forces used interrogation methods which are clearly against the existing rules and procedures of the federal border police," Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a parliamentary committee here. They cannot be approved.

The incident in question occurred during a joint maneuver in southern Bavaria in April 1964. The accusation that border police were mistreated and even tortured was brought up by Werner Kuhlmann, head of the policemen's union.

Mr. Genscher said the maneuver was conducted by American forces, and that 196 border policemen were part of the "enemy" bands involved. U.S. Special Forces—the Green Berets—also participated.

28 Captured

Altogether, 20 border policemen were captured, along with American troops, and taken to the interrogation center at the Prince Heinrich Caserne in Lenggries. Nine of these men later filed depositions on the treatment they had received there.

According to Mr. Genscher, their interrogators were from the American military intelligence and the guards were American military policemen. The Germans were put through what he called "controlled hard measures."

"The bad experiences of recent years through prisoners too readily telling secrets led the U.S. Army to adopt stronger measures to enable soldiers to endure captivity," the minister said.

He detailed the measures employed against the border policemen. During periods of captivity ranging from 24 to 37 hours, the prisoners were tied up at times, were forced to strip, had black numbers painted on their backs, were placed in overheated cells, and were threatened with bodily injury and forced to jump about on command.

They also were subjected to loud noises, such as shrill tones played over loudspeakers, and put into metal boxes which were then beat upon. They were given limited amounts of food and water, and threatened with dogs, which were even set upon their backs. He reported one case of a dog licking a policeman's face.

Mr. Genscher reported one case of a policeman actually being beaten by an American. This was strictly against American rules, he said, and afterward profuse apologies were extended.

The minister denied Mr. Kuhlmann's allegations that such practices were continued even after the 1964 maneuver.

U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg had no comment on the minister's remarks.

© Los Angeles Times.

Forest-Lovers Picket U.S. Embassy in Bonn

BONN, March 14 (UPI).—Several hundred West Germans picketed the U.S. Embassy peacefully today to protest the prospective construction of a U.S. Army training ground in Bavarian forestland.

The protesters, all residents of the Nuremberg area of Bavaria, gathered outside the embassy carrying signs with such slogans as "Spare our forest." Embassy officials estimated the crowd at 300 to 400 persons.

Pompidou Says Election Showed Rejection of Reds

PARIS, March 14 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou said today that the French legislative elections showed "the country rejected Communist society more, in fact, than the results of the voting make it seem."

Commenting for the first time on the balloting that maintained the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, despite major losses to the left, Mr. Pompidou said at a cabinet meeting:

"The country maintained its confidence in the great movement born out of Gaullism... but clearly indicated that it wants flexible and nonexclusive cooperation between all those who are not separated by a fundamental conception of society."

This seemed to be an indication that the president wants to open up the majority to participation by members of the reform party.

Mr. Pompidou appeared to have taken the vote as a lesson about inequality in the country, saying, France "affirmed very clearly a desire for social progress through everyone's more rapid participation in all the fruits of expansion and the heightened correction of inequalities."

Obituaries

Tim Buck, Ex-Head of Canada Communists

TORONTO, March 14 (NYT).—Tim Buck, 82, retired leader of the Communist party of Canada, died Sunday in Cuernavaca, Mexico, the party's national office announced yesterday.

Mr. Buck headed the Communist party of Canada from 1929 until 1972. He gave up active leadership in 1962 to become chairman, a less active post that was set up for him.

He helped found the party in 1921 and had a stormy career for some four decades, during which he served a prison term in the 1930s for seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The dominion's Communist party took shape at a secret meeting in a barn near Guelph, Ontario, in 1931. Mr. Buck led it through the years by means of shrewd judgment and clever compromise as the West regarded the Soviet Union as a potential enemy, then as an ally and again as a power to be feared.

Born in England

Mr. Buck was born in England and became an apprentice machinist at 12.

He was 16 when he served as a delegate to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and met Keir Hardie, an early British trade-unionist, and his eyes were opened to the concept of world revolution. When he left England for North America in 1910 he was a full-fledged Marxist.

He worked in the United States as a machinist for some years and joined the Syndicalist League. In 1916, he led his first strike, and three years later he organized a movement that developed into the so-called outlaw railway strike of 1919.

In that year he moved to Canada and took part in the founding of the Canadian Communist party, an event kept secret for three years. By 1922, he was the party's industrial director, making speeches across the land.

3 Years in Jail

He served three years of a five-year sentence for seditious conspiracy and on his release in 1934 was welcomed by 17,000 persons in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens.

His activities led to a declaration by the government in 1937 that the Communist party was legal. However, with the outbreak of World War II, the party went underground, seeking to influence war plants and army men not to cooperate, and the United States to stay neutral. In 1940, the party was declared illegal, and many members were arrested.

After the war, Mr. Buck's influence began to decline. Several unions freed themselves of Communist influence, and the party's vote-getting power shrank.

Stacy Harris

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (UPI).—Character actor Stacy Harris, 54, who played on television's "Return to Peyton Place," died yesterday.

In World War II, he served as a merchant seaman, then as an ambulance driver with the French in Africa. He later transferred to the Foreign Legion and received a medical discharge after he was wounded.

Dr. Haley Bell

DETROIT, March 14 (AP).—Dr. Haley Bell, 77, a founder in 1955 of the first black radio station in the country—Bell Broadcasting System—died Monday.

A dentist, he was the first black to receive from the Federal Communications Commission a license to operate a radio station.

Allan C. George

HIGHLAND BEACH, Fla., March 14 (NYT).—Allan C. George, 69, the last of the five founding partners of Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., an international concern of certified public accountants, died here Monday.

Frederick E. Hasler

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT).—Frederick E. Hasler, 91, chairman of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. from 1941 until its merger with what is now the Chemical Bank in 1948, died Monday at his home in Washington Depot, Conn.

Mr. Hasler was active in promoting goodwill with Latin American countries in World War II as president of the Pan-American Society of the United States from 1940 to 1946. He was also president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York from 1942 to 1944.

Dr. André Repond

MONTHEY, Switzerland, March 14 (Reuters).—Dr. André Repond, 87, a Swiss psychiatrist and former president of the World Federation for Mental Health, died here Monday.

Dr. Repond founded the Swiss National Committee for Mental Hygiene and was a former president of the European League for Mental Hygiene.

For more than 40 years he was medical director of the Malevoz Psychiatric Hospital in Monthey, where his methods of psychiatric treatment attracted worldwide attention.

2 Deaths on Tenerife

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, March 14 (UPI).—Rescuers today found the bodies of an elderly American couple Mr. and Mrs. John L. Fox, of Chester Springs, Pa., who had been missing for two weeks, police said. The bodies were found in the couple's rented car, which had plunged into a huge hole caused by a road cave-in, a landslide had then covered the car with tons of rocks and dirt, the police said.

King's Ransom
12 years old
A distinctly superior SCOTCH



Fisherman... Choose "your" dream!



IBERIA
gives wings to your dreams

We know people have different tastes.

We too love fishing. It's in our nature. For... who can resist the call of our streams, lakes and rivers swarming with trout... salmon... carp as well as many others... or the invitation of the Spanish sea, mild and welcoming, full of interesting sport. Yes, at IBERIA we know a lot about it. And we can fly you, straight to the best spots. Don't forget that we have the largest national network in Western Europe. Talk to your Travel Agent about IBERIA's special programs for fishermen. We have thought about everything: time, place, facilities and, of course, that ever-present personal service which has made IBERIA one of the most successful international airlines, for pleasure or business... or both! Make your plans for a wonderful fishing holiday, and remember... "your catch of the year" is only a dream away with IBERIA.

TROUT / SALMON / CARP / PERCH / PIKE / SURF FISHING / DEEP SEA FISHING / ETC.



IB IBERIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN 234 OFFICES IN 50 COUNTRIES

Weight-Watching With the French

By Barbara Bell

PARIS, March 14 (IHT).—Less than six months after the arrival here of the McDonald's hamburger, another American institution of gastronomy has just opened in this capital of haute cuisine—Weight Watchers.

"That's pure coincidence, of course," said Mrs. Denise Montaron, the manager of Weight Watchers France. "Most of our members so far are French, and French people are more disciplined in their eating habits than Americans. You don't see many Frenchmen eating hamburgers in the street at four in the afternoon."

Still, in the home of the buttery *croissant*, the organization has already enrolled more than 100 people, all of them meeting the requirement of being at least 10 pounds overweight. Out of seven lectures and discussion sessions it offers each week, only one is conducted in English. This group's accent is definitely French.

Weight Watchers was founded in the United States 10 years ago. The French branch is not the first to be established abroad —Weight Watchers groups exist or are being organized in Canada, Britain, Australia, West Germany and half a dozen other countries —but it must be the first to quote its American founder and president as warning that one of the perils of a crash diet is the *crise de foie*.

Customs and Cuisine

"We make minor changes in our material to adapt it for use in France," commented Mrs. Montaron. "We have to take customs into account, and 'ethnic' food, too. We also have a doctor and a dietitian working to determine the exact nutritional values of different foods in France compared with those of the same foods in the United States. The mineral content of a carrot, for example, depends partly on the type of fertilizer used in growing it. In the United States, too, so many foods like bread are enriched. In France, 'enrichment' is forbidden."

Mrs. Montaron, a trim, attractive Frenchwoman, was living in Charlotte, N.C., in 1969 when she joined a Weight Watchers group there and lost 30 pounds in six months.

The program she followed in Charlotte four years ago and the one she directs in Paris today are fundamentally the same, each comprising three stages: a basic reducing plan; a "leveling" plan, which goes into effect when a member comes within 10 pounds of his or her "goal weight," and a "maintenance" plan, designed to keep the member at "goal weight."

At each stage, members are told exactly what foods and what quantities of them to eat. They are also told how to prepare the food.

"This program is easier for most French people to follow than you might expect," Mrs. Montaron said, "because Weight Watchers food is actually very close to French family cooking. For example, we never fry fish. We bake it, broil it, or poach it, the way most French cooks do."

But wine is forbidden to members of the program until they have reached their desired weight.

"We could calculate the overall diet to allow wine here," Mrs. Montaron explained, "but since travelers who are members of Weight Watchers in other countries can attend sessions in Paris, we must maintain uniformity. Alcohol is out."

At the heart of this weight-reducing system are the meetings each member must attend at least once a week. These include a talk by a "lecturer" (who is required to be a former member who has lost a substantial amount of weight and who carries a "before" picture to prove it); conversation among participants that resembles a group therapy session, and a serious weighing-in, which is followed by a reading of the exact amount of weight lost by each member, except in the case of someone who has requested that this information be kept confidential.

Participants in a recent meeting of Weight Watchers France at its headquarters near the Opéra greeted the announcement that one woman present had lost six pounds in the last week with an enthusiastic chorus of "Oh la la!" They chuckled over a lecturer's tip that by mixing their daily allotments of fruit and milk, they could come up with a concoction "almost like an ice cream at the Drugstore." And they shared their amazement over the size of the Weight Watchers breakfast.

It's not too small for them—it's too big.

"French people who are used to a *petit déjeuner* of only coffee and croissant are sometimes horrified when we tell them that they must have fruit or fruit juice, 30 grams of bread—about four inches of a French baguette —and cereal, cheese or an egg for breakfast every single day," said Mrs. Montaron, with a smile. "For many of them, eating that much seems like the hardest part of joining the program."

Pre-Columbian Site Discovered In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 14 (UPI).—Scientists have reported finding a new pre-Columbian archaeological site in a small town about 50 miles south of Mexico City.

The new site, which looks like two small hills, is near the town of Cuautla. Archaeologists said that ceremonial offerings, ceramics, stone models, burial sites, vases and other objects found there date to 800 or 900 years before Christ.

The report, issued Tuesday, speculates the area may have been inhabited by the Olmec people, said to be the oldest civilization in Mexico.



Tennis, Anyone?



And for Hunting...

PARIS, March 14 (IHT).—Dior is catching up with sports. This week, the management is doing away with the Dior-Baby boutique next to the main entrance at 30 Avenue Montaigne in Paris, and replacing it with Dior-Sport—aimed at a well-heeled clientele who often go to *la chasse* on *le weekend*. And Frédéric Castet, who designs Dior furs, showed a collection yesterday in which sports play a special role. The furs include: a white mink blazer, edged with tricolor stripes for tennis (above left), red and navy mink peajackets for yachting, bronze green mink coat with mink-trimmed boots to match for hunting (above right) cubist mink jackets for après-ski and even black kid and ranch mink jackets for motorcycling. As for traveling, Castet, who balks at nothing, offers mink coats encrusted all over with the initials CD—to match the Dior luggage. Let's hope it was tongue-in-cheek.

—HEBE DORSEY.

The Edible Cactus—Be It Prickly Pear or Barbary Fig

Waverley Root

"THERE is no vegetation except cacti—those paradoxical green rackets covered with poisonous prickers," wrote André Gide, with the intention of creating a picture of utter desolation. He had perhaps not read his countryman Alexandre Dumas's description of the same plants as "a boon to travelers in Sicily and Calabria."

Forbidding as it sometimes looks, the cactus is a food plant useful in many localities, and in a few even important.

Cactus is thoroughly American. Of 1,600 species, only five have been found growing wild outside of the Americas (in Ceylon and South Africa), and even these, which resemble American cacti, were probably accidental immigrants from the New World; there are no known references to them before the 19th century. Other cacti which now exist in Europe, Asia and Oceania were imported deliberately, first of all in the Mediterranean basin, where they were planted shortly after the discovery of America. Later they were introduced into India, Malaysia, Hawaii and Australia, where they became widely naturalized.

The identification of edible cacti is obscured by widespread confusion in the names by which they are called. It may generally be assumed that a cactus is edible when it is popularly called prickly pear in English; *Kaktusbirne, Indische Feige, Kaktus Feige* or *Stachelbirne* in German; *fico d'India* in Italian, a name which no doubt goes back to the days when Europeans were still under the impression that their navigators had reached Asia; or *figue de Barbarie* in French.

"Barbary" refers to North Africa, so it seems likely that it was there that the French first encountered it, perhaps not until after the French Army had invested this area and nicknamed the Barbary fig "the wife of the Legioneer."

In Europe, all these names are used most often to designate the commonest form of edible cacti, *Opuntia vulgaris*. In general, any cactus of the genus Opuntia is likely to be edible, whether it is one with flattened branches (prickly pears) or with cylindrical ones (cholles). They are characterized by succulent stalks and branches and sweet juicy pear-shaped or egg-shaped fruit. Their first consumers were, necessarily, American Indians, the exclusive proprietors of the cactus until the Spaniards arrived. The conquistadores tried the cactus too, with unfortunate results.

"The men of the army ate a great deal of [cacti]," one Spanish chronicler reported. "They all fell ill with headaches and fever."

Perhaps they ate the wrong kind.

The Indians ate many species with impunity. The hedgehog cactus gave them delicious strawberry-colored fruits which were easy to pick; cooked, they made excellent jelly; or, once the spines had been pulled out, they could be dried in the sun and kept for long periods.

More resistant was the barrel cactus, whose shape gave rise to the story that it contained handy reservoirs of water to succor wanderers in the desert. The "barrel" did indeed contain a rather evil-tasting liquid, drinkable in a pinch, but it was anything but handy. To obtain it, the top of the plant, which might measure four feet through or more, had to be cut off, against the vicious opposition of thorns so tough that the Indians used them for fishhooks; the pith then had to be scooped out and crushed to extract the liquid. It would have been no job for anyone weakened by thirst.

Thorny Problem

The most rewarding cactus for food was the *saguaro*, or giant cactus, one of those often called a prickly pear. Luther Burbank is usually given the credit for having divested the prickly pear of its thorns, but the fact is that he had only repeated an exploit already achieved in pre-Columbian times by the Indians of Mexico, who had brought the prickly pear under cultivation, reduced its thorns to mere rudimentary vestiges and derived from it a delicious fruit called *tunas*. The thick "leaves"—really branches—of the young plants were edible too and could be cooked like any green vegetable.

Before the Europeans arrived, the giant cactus was an important item in the diet of desert Indians. It produced oval fruits two to three inches long, green outside, revealing, when cut open, red flesh resembling watermelon. They were eaten fresh or put up as preserves.

The Indians also crushed saguaro stalks, four-fifths of whose weight was often accounted for by the liquid they contained, convertible into syrup which would keep for several months; it was also allowed to ferment into an alcoholic drink. The seeds were ground and made into a butter-like paste. Wasting nothing, the Indians used the great upright stalks of the giant cactus for the central poles of their wigwams, and dried what was left of the plants to serve as firewood.

Nowadays, cacti are cultivated for their fruit from Mexico southward; there is a Mexican sweet of candied cactus pith. The melon thistle, whose fruit is acid enough to set the teeth on edge, is nevertheless eaten in Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia and the West Indies; the variety called *cadushi* is an important food on Curaçao for those too poor to eat better. A Hawaiian variety that has gone wild produces a fruit called *panini*.

It is in poor countries that the cactus is most commonly eaten today—in the Canaries, in North Africa, in southern Italy and in Sicily, where the population is perhaps less enthusiastic about it than was Alexandre Dumas, who encountering it there, wrote that "yellow or rose, it contains a pulp which is cool, although it is exposed to the sun; it is true that it is sheltered by a thick skin which must be opened carefully because of the spines it contains. However hot it may be, whatever quantity has been eaten, I have never heard it said that anyone has been troubled with indigestion from the Barbary fig."

© 1973 by Waverley Root from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An informal dictionary."

On the Arts Agenda

Heather Harper will sing Arabella, Kostas Paskalis will sing Maudryka and Robert Tear Matteo, all for the first time, in the Royal Opera's revival of Strauss's "Arabella" that will have its first performance at Covent Garden on April 4. Silvio Varviso will conduct the production, which will be repeated April 7, 10, 13 and 16.

* * *

The Orchestre de Paris will open a tour of Austria and West Germany on March 17 and 18 with two concerts in the Vienna Musikverein under Georg Solti. The tour, with a total of 12 concerts, will continue to April 4, with appearances in Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Hannover, Hamburg, Lübeck, Leverkusen, Kassel, Landau, Ludwigshafen, Cologne and Bonn. Serge Baudo will share conducting duties, and soloists will include the pianist Michel Beroff, the trumpeter Maurice André, and the cellist Leonard Rose.

* * *

Karl Ridderbusch, who will be the Hans Sachs of Bayreuth's new production of "Die Meistersinger" this summer, will sing that role in a concert performance of the Wagner work March 16 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris, as part of the Prestige de la Musique series. Silvio Varviso, also scheduled for the Bayreuth production, will conduct, and others in the cast include Barbara Vogel as Eva, Marga Schiml as Magdalena, Sven Olof Eliasson as Walther and Klaus Hirte as Beckmesser. The French Radio's Orchestre National and chorus will take part.

* * *

Winner of the Rupert Foundation contest for young conductors is Guido Adjmone-Marsan, a 25-year-old Italian-born American. His prize is £2,000 and a traveling allowance, enabling him to tour and study with the London Symphony Orchestra for a year. Second place went to John Neschling, 25, of Austria, and third to Yova Talmi, 29, of Israel. There were 35 finalists from 12 countries in the competition which ended Tuesday.

* * *

The Rome Opera reopened Wednesday night after construction engineers decided that it was not in danger of collapse. It had been closed after a piece of ornament fell from the balcony during a performance of "The Masked Ball."

A double-bill of new productions of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will have its first performance at the Zurich Opera on March 17, with Nello Santi conducting, Ettore Cella staging, and Max Röthlisberger as designer. The cast of the Mascagni work includes Gerry de Groot, Charlotte Berthold, Erika Wien, Ion Buzea and Lino Puglisi, while the cast for Leoncavallo includes Marilyn Zschau, Glade Peterson, Kari Nurmela and Howard Nelson.

* * *

The Goethe Institute in Paris (Centre Culturel Allemand, 17 Avenue d'Iena), has scheduled showings of a cycle of opera films based on Hamburg State Opera productions and made under the artistic direction of Rolf Liebermann. The series begins March 19 and will continue for two months. The opening program is Weber's "Der Freischütz," conducted by Leopold Ludwig (March 19-22), followed by Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," under Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt (March 26-29), and Lortzing's "Zar und Zimmermann," under Charles Mackerras (April 2-5). All three are directed by Joachim Hess. The series resumes in May with "The Magic Flute," "Die Meistersinger" and "Wozzeck."

51st MILAN TRADE FAIR

14-25 April 1973

a world event
half a century of good business

Having celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Milan Fair is setting its sights on new and more ambitious targets.
Meanwhile Milan's last « Great Fair » cycle, which takes in the Fair of April 1972 and the 44 specialized trade shows held during the previous twelve months, shows the following totals: exhibition days 271 □ exhibitors 26,622 □ display sites and premises 1,851,540 sq.m. □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 76 countries officially participating □ over 4 million visitors representing 138 countries of all continents.
The Advance Catalogue, listing 80 % of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.
Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

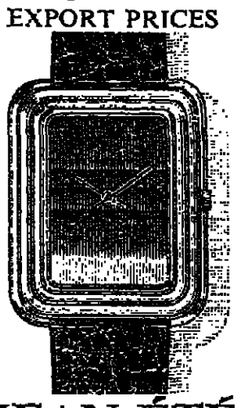
Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Pierre Lamperti, 16 Rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris ☎ 387-67-22.

Europe's only international daily newspaper. It reaches where the national dailies don't.

Big claim.
Big paper.
What's more, the International Herald Tribune reaches an audience that even a combination of national dailies can't claim.
Here's why.
The businessmen who make up Europe's most important audience are increasingly multi-national. They work across borders. They buy and sell across borders. And they travel a lot.
So more and more they tend to rely on the one newspaper that really meets their needs. That's readily and always available, no matter where they are. That gives them the news they want, quickly, clearly, and untouched by "local" bias.
Just watch your fellow passengers on any European flight, and see what paper the businessmen read.
Oftener than not it's the International Herald Tribune, Europe's only international daily newspaper. And as more and more businessmen read it — every day — so do more advertisers use it.
Because it reaches where the national dailies don't.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PIAGET
LATEST WATCH
THE QUARTZ ONE
EXPORT PRICES



JEAN ÉTÉ
Jeweller-Watchmaker
70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS
Anj. 13.33

Wally F Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach - bev.hills
2, Av. Matignon, Paris-8
SIX CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS
MICHEL - HENRY - FABIEN
KLUGE - ARDISSONE
LE PHO - VU CAO DAM
February 15 - March 31
Special Showing
RAOUL DUFY
Exclusive representative of 30 contemporary artists featuring
SIMBARI SEBIRE NOVOA - AUGE
Impressionists, post-impressionists
Tel. 225 76-74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

THE SIG SHORE PRODUCTION
Super Fly
HERITAGE OV
BONAPARTE OV
QUINTETTE OV
STARRING
RON O'NEAL
AS PRIEST
See and hear CURTIS MAYFIELD play his Super Fly score!
From Warner Bros. a Warner Communications company



Bonn Sets DM Parity In 'Paper Gold' Terms

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, March 14.—Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt told parliament that the cabinet gave its formal approval today to a proposed 3 percent revaluation of the deutsche mark.

Mr. Schmidt, who was reporting on a cabinet session held in preparation for Friday's international monetary conference in Paris, confirmed that the revaluation would be expressed in terms of special drawing rights (SDRs) —the so-called paper gold of the International Monetary Fund.

It will be the first time that the exchange rate of the mark has been fixed against SDRs instead of against the dollar.

A government statement said the new central exchange rate will be one mark to 0.294389 SDR. One SDR is equal to 0.888671 gram of gold.

Bankers unofficially calculated that this would amount to 2.8158 DM per dollar. At the previous central rate the dollar was worth 2.9003 DM.

Dollar Link 'Senseless'

Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag, parliament's lower house, that the government felt it would be "senseless" under present monetary circumstances to set the mark's new exchange rate in terms of dollars, since none of the six jointly floating currencies in the EEC will have a fixed parity against the dollar.

The revaluation will give a small boost to the government's bid to curb domestic inflation and Mr. Schmidt said he is confident German business and industry will cope with the added competition which will arise from the increased value of the mark.

He underlined that, despite the fact that the dollar is floating against most of the world's currencies, 50 percent of Germany's foreign trade would be at fixed exchange rates—that is, with the other five members of the joint float.

Mr. Schmidt said the government does not intend to lift capital controls introduced in early February against unwanted foreign currency inflows. These controls, initially planned as temporary measures, would now remain longer than originally intended, he said.

These measures subject imports of credits and loans of resident companies and investments of foreign companies in West German subsidiaries to approval by the Bundesbank. Approval is also needed for purchases of German securities by non-residents.

Mr. Schmidt asserted, however, that Bonn does not intend to tighten controls on currency transactions.

The government statement gave the following DM central exchange rates against the other five Common Market currencies taking part in the six-nation joint float:

● 100 French francs, hitherto worth 62.993 DM, will be worth 61.1585 DM.

● 100 Dutch guilders, previously 99.3158 DM, are now worth 96.4245 DM.

● 100 Belgian francs (Luxembourg's money is tied to the franc), previously 7.1905 DM, is now 6.9812 DM.

● 100 Danish kroner, previously 46.1676 DM, is now 44.8233 DM.

In unofficial trading here today, the dollar closed at 2.82 DM after climbing as high as 2.838. The unexpected drop came about an hour before the market closed. Dealers said they had no explanation for the apparent weakness following an active market. The dollar opened at 2.8225 DM, up from yesterday's close at 2.8150.

In Switzerland, the dollar rose to 3.278 francs from yesterday's 3.25. In both Paris and Amsterdam the dollar held firm, but closed below its highs for the day and in London it continued to improve with $2.465 buying one pound compared to $2.469 yesterday.

Norway May Join Float

OSLO, March 14 (Reuters).—Norway will negotiate with the EEC to participate in the joint currency float by six Common Market members, the government announced here today.

The parity of the Norwegian krone will remain unchanged prior to the initiation of such an arrangement, the government said.



Associated Press.

William Arethyn takes a look at the Financial Times.

Tax Man Doesn't Bite Dog

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—William Arethyn has found a way to make money on the stock market without paying any taxes. But the canny canine is not talking. In the last four months William built a cash balance of zero into about $22,500 by playing both the London stock market and Wall Street, says owner Bob Beckman.

Mr. Beckman, an investment consultant, says he reads a list of stocks to his English sheep dog; when William wags his tail or licks his chops, Mr. Beckman buys for William's account. They discuss sales in similar codes.

So far the system has been foolproof—and tax-free. Mr. Beckman claims William will not have to pay capital gains tax on the stock market profits because "he's not a legal person."

Despite his success, the 9-month-old dog gets no salary. "He would have to pay income tax on it, and ruin the whole thing," Mr. Beckman explains.

Japan Widens Its Surplus In Payments

By Big Capital Inflow, Good Trade Balance

TOKYO, March 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance of payments surplus widened to an estimated $890 million in February from $661 million a year earlier, the Ministry of Finance said in a provisional report today.

In January, the month in which Japan's payments situation is usually weak for seasonal reasons, the balance of payments showed a record deficit of $607 million.

The Finance Ministry attributed the February surplus to a large net inflow of short-term capital, which was related to the currency crisis, and to a strong performance in the trade account. These factors more than offset a substantial net outflow of long-term capital.

Japan's trade balance showed a surplus of $760 million last month, up from a $623-million surplus a year earlier. Exports, centering on a large number of ship deliveries, rose 34 percent from a year earlier to $2.69 billion in February. Imports advanced 40 percent to $1.93 billion.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade account showed a record surplus of $977 million in February, up from $700 million the previous month. Exports rose 18.9 percent from January to a record $3.025 billion, while imports gained 11.1 percent to a record $2.048 billion.

Sharp Improvement

The service and transfer payment accounts, which are combined in the provisional figures, showed a deficit of $40 million in February, compared with a combined deficit of $233 million a year earlier.

The sharp improvement in these totals, which was attributed to increased remittances from foreign affiliates of Japanese companies and to lower royalty payments to foreign concerns, left Japan with a current-account payments surplus of $720 million in February, up from a surplus of $390 million a year earlier.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the current-account net inflow, which is usually regarded as the best measure of the strength of a nation's currency, soared to a record $937 million from $503 million in January.

The long-term capital account showed a deficit of $630 million in February, compared with a deficit of $118 million a year earlier.

The Finance Ministry said export deferred payment contracts, credit extensions and investment in foreign securities contributed $600 million to February's net outflow. The other $30 million represented a net repatriation of funds by foreigners.

Prices Edge Up in Dull N.Y. Trade

NEW YORK, March 14 (IHT).—The stock market moved over a narrowly irregular path most of today in the final minutes of trading.

During much of the New York Stock Exchange session investors appeared to be following a wait and see attitude pending the outcome of the international monetary meeting between the United States and the Common Market in Paris on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.78 to 978.85. Turnover was 14.46 million shares, compared with 14.21 million yesterday.

Among the firm spots were IBM, up 4 to 448 3/4, Xerox, up 3 3/4 to 168 7/8, Polaroid, 3 3/8 to 140 3/8 and Rohm & Haas 3 1/3 to 107 1/4.

Burroughs, the subject of some favorable comment, rose 3 1/4 to 72 1/2, and Sterling Drug 1 to 36 1/8.

Mountain Fuel Supply spurted 5 1/8 to 73. The company has an interest in a gas flow reported by Champlin Petroleum Co. at its Brady No. 3 well in Wyoming.

Motorola, which was up 2 7/8 to 16 7/8, said it will appeal a court's dismissal of its $220-million suit against Fairchild Camera Fairchild picked up 1/2 to 58 1/8.

Mobil Oil rose 2 to 66 1/4. It signed a memorandum of understanding with the Indonesian state oil company to process gas in a new Indonesian field.

General Battery gained 1 3/4 to 30 3/4, and Loews 1 3/8 to 35 3/4.

Stocks in retreat, however, included Baker Oil Tools, off 1 7/8 to 32 1/4, Digital Equipment, 4 3/8 to 82 1/4, and Hughes Tool 1 7/8 to 48 5/8.

Emerson Electric, which received adverse mention in a published report, dropped 2 to 93.

Also lower were Owens-Illinois, 1 to 35 1/2, Dresser Industries, 1 1/2 to 40 1/2, and May Department Stores, 1 1/2 to 38.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 24.84. Declines led advances, 431 to 374. Volume was 2.65 million shares compared to 2.48 million yesterday.

Canada's GNP Gains 5.5 Percent in 1972

OTTAWA, March 14 (Reuters).—Canada's gross national product in 1972 achieved the same real rate of growth of 5.5 percent as in 1971, preliminary estimates by Statistics Canada indicated today.

At market prices, the GNP rose in 1972 to $102.9 billion from $93.1 billion in 1971. Nearly half the gain of 10.6 percent reflected higher prices, the agency said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sumitomo and White, Weld Set Unit

Sumitomo Bank of Japan and White, Weld & Co., the London merchant banking subsidiary of White, Weld of New York, are forming a joint venture to be headquartered in London. The company will concern itself primarily with arrangement of financing in the international capital market and, where appropriate, in certain domestic markets for clients of Pacific-area origin. The company's share capital will be owned equally by the two partners. S. M. Yassukovich, managing director of White, Weld, calls the project "the first joint venture of its kind between a Japanese commercial bank and a U.S. investment group."

Fiat Will Build Factory in Brazil

Fiat has signed an agreement to build an automobile factory that will attempt to capture part of the booming market in Brazil. Complete details of the contract have not been revealed, but officials say the factory involves an investment of approximately $280 million and will generate support industries worth double that figure. Fiat plans to build 190,000 cars yearly when the factory reaches full capacity in 1978. Inauguration of the factory is slated for the second half of 1975 with initial production of 50,000 vehicles yearly. The founding capital of the new company, to be called Fiat Automoveis do Brasil, will be $155 million, with the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais holding 20 percent.

Merrill Plans Holding Company

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith is planning to form a holding company called Merrill Lynch Co. Inc. If the plan is approved by stockholders and regulatory authorities, Merrill Lynch will become the first holding company to be formed by a major securities firm. Initially the holding company will have one subsidiary, the brokerage firm, which will continue to operate its branch office network and continue to offer its financial services under its present name. Chairman Donald Regan says the holding company will provide Merrill Lynch with greater "flexibility in expanding and offering new financial services to our individual, institutional and corporate customers." The brokerage firm also reports that George L. Shinn has been named the new president of the brokerage firm. He had previously served as vice-chairman of the company.

P. & O. Buys Into Devon Int'l

Peninsular & Oriental has taken a controlling interest in Devon International of Luxembourg, a company formed to acquire and own oil and gas producing fields in the United States. It owns mineral rights, valued at more than $12 million, in properties on the Gulf of Mexico coast of Texas, in Louisiana, West Virginia and elsewhere in the United States. P. & O. says its initial investment of about $1 million has secured an interest of a little more than 50 percent in Devon Int'l, which was established about two years ago by Devon Corp., of the United States.

Nissan to Raise Prices in Europe

Nissan says it will raise its retail prices for motor vehicles marketed in Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Greece, effective next week. Officials say the decision follows currency floats by Japan and major European countries. The company will maintain the current prices of its motor vehicles marketed in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. It cites a relatively small degree of divergence in the value of the yen and the currencies of those countries.

An Analysis of the Currency Situation

Floating Rates May Bring About Stability

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT).—Although floating Common Market currencies will add some surface uncertainty in international dealings for businessmen in countries outside the float, in another sense the decision is likely to mean less uncertainty.

The whole purpose of the float —one regarded as anathema to private bankers and government financial officials alike—is to end once and for all the currency crises that have dominated the world scene ever since the late 1960s.

The crises almost invariably wound up with a wrenching change in one or more important currency exchange rates including that of the dollar. The old system, whose purpose was stability, had begun to produce regular instability instead.

Long-term contracts—for exports, imports or investment—could be made at presumably fixed and known exchange rates. But then the exchange rates under pressure of a crisis would in fact change. And there has been at least one crisis a year since Britain devalued the pound in late 1967.

Many analysts believe that in a "floating" world, exchange rates in practice will fluctuate relatively little, though over time there could be a very gradual rise or fall in the value of specific currencies as a result of economic change within individual countries.

That was essentially the problem with the old fixed-rate system. Economic change would bring about misalignment of exchange rates, but governments were very reluctant to make a formal change in the rate, either up or down.

Then the speculation would begin—a game the speculators, or hedgers, virtually could not lose because there was only one possible direction in which a currency could move, given the specific situation of the currency and the country at that time.

The move of the world at least part way toward floating rates raises various important questions. Perhaps most important, will the rates, in practice, prove as relatively stable as many economists predict?

Obviously only time will tell. The experience of the Canadian dollar, which has floated for most of the last 25 years, suggests that stability is likely, though the Canadian central bank has intervened in the markets fairly frequently to prevent "disorderly" conditions.

Also arguing for stability over the near term is the clearly genuine belief of the main governments that the present pattern of exchange rates, following the latest crisis devaluation of the dollar, is about right.

On the other side is the effort of six—West Germany, France, Denmark and the Benelux states —and possibly as many as 10 European countries to "lock" their exchange rates together and float only against the dollar and the rest of the outside world. These nations are trying to preserve the supposed benefits of fixed rates for trade and other transactions among themselves, yet elements of their economies, such as rates of inflation, can drift out of line with one another.

Thus the "locking" effort might break down. But if it does, the resulting crisis would presumably not involve the dollar in any significant way.

What about world monetary reform?

If most of the main currencies continue, in practice, to float, the most fundamental of all monetary reforms will already have been accomplished. There would remain to be negotiated chiefly a set of "ground rules" for permissible intervention by central banks to control the extent and pace of the float—rules aimed at avoiding "currency wars" in which nations try to keep their exchange rates down in order to help their own exports.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 14, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. ($ per £).	2.4655	2.489	— 5.43
Belg. fr. (A)....	38.9	38.1	
Belg. fr. (B)....	38.9	38.7	+15.18
Deutsche mark..	2.8225	2.813	+14.45
Danish krone..	6.205	6.165	+12.24
Escudo.....	24.0	24.0	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.515	4.51	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.515	4.51	+13.47
Guilder.....	2.8525	2.8468	+13.40
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	567	567	
Lira (B)	568	566	+ 2.05
Peseta	57.05	57.5	
Schilling.....	20.25	20.1	+12.77
Sw. krona.....	4.41	4.39	+ 7.81
Swiss franc.....	3.29	3.26	+18.43
Yen.....	253.5	255.5	+21.04

A: Fres. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Profit Falls 12% At Rhône-Poulenc

PARIS, March 14 (AP-DJ).—Rhône-Poulenc's net earnings tumbled 12 percent last year although consolidated turnover rose 9.3 percent, the chemical and textile fiber company reported today.

Lower earnings from long-term capital gains were said to be the main cause of the profit decline, which carried net profit to 211.05 million francs from the year-earlier's 240.02 million francs.

Rhône-Poulenc will pay an unchanged dividend of 8.50 francs a share.

Turnover rose to 12.5 billion francs from 11.4 billion francs in 1971.

Despite uncertainty regarding the international monetary situation and continuing inflationary trends, the group's activities have been "markedly encouraging" since the beginning of the year, the company said.

Bonn Puts Off Decision On Building Airliner

BONN, March 14 (Reuters).—The West German government postponed a decision today on whether or not to guarantee further financial backing for the country's first passenger jet airliner, government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar told a press conference.

He said the cabinet had not yet had time to investigate all aspects of the 40-seater VFW-Fokker 614, but would reach a decision on whether or not to back the aircraft in April or May.

Inventories Rise .6 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (Reuters).—Manufacturing and trade inventories rose $1.628 billion, 0.6 percent, in January to $195.107 billion on a seasonally-adjusted basis following a downward revised December gain of $1.16 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

Combined business sales rose 3 percent, or $4.015 billion, to $136.78 billion following the December gain of $1.288 billion.

Manufacturing inventories gained $213 million to $107.26 billion after a December rise of $676 million.

Of the January total, durable goods inventories rose $235 million to $70.369 billion and nondurables declined $12 million to $36.89 billion.

Retail inventories gained $694 million in January to $55.39 billion.

Burmah Sells Shares In Shell for £17 Million

LONDON, March 14 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co. said today it sold nearly £17 million worth of Shell Transport & Trading Co. shares yesterday on the London stock market.

A spokesman said the sale was part of Burmah's declared policy of running down its Shell stake and noted the company had made two sales in the past.

Following the sale, Burmah owns about 11.3 million Shell shares, of which 6.6 million are held to meet the conversion rights under the $70-million Eurodollar loan issue made in 1968. He confirmed that Burmah thus has about 4.6 million Shell shares.

We are pleased to announce that

J. Donoghue McKEOWN

has been appointed

Vice-President.

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & Co.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

DUDLEY F. HACKETT M.B.E.

A service in memory of the late Dudley Fredric Hackett, M.B.E., former director of Dominion Securities Corporation and managing director of Tradition (London Brokers) Ltd., will be held at 12 noon on Monday, 19th March, 1973, at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

Dudley Hackett first joined Dominion Securities Corporation, in London, in 1928; he took over the active management of the office ten years later and became a director in 1951. He retired from the corporation in 1969 but remained active in the City of London with an associate company, Tradition (London Brokers) Ltd., until his death on 11th February, 1973.

His many friends in the City and on the Continent of Europe will deeply mourn his passing.

20% EQUITY
OF
PRIVATE SWISS BANK

Negotiable to group or individual bringing an important volume of business.

Offer to: Box 44-128412, Publicitas CH-8021 Zürich.

We announce with deep sorrow the death of

NAOMICHI TOYAMA
Executive Vice President

and

HIROYUKI ENDOH
Deputy Manager
Overseas Administrative Division

On March 5, 1973, due to an air collision over Nantes, France.

We express our sincere gratitude to their many friends who showed them kindness during their lifetime.

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.

March 15, 1973.

We're happy to be accused of un-Canadian activities.

Don't get us wrong. We're proud to be a great Canadian bank with over 800 branches.

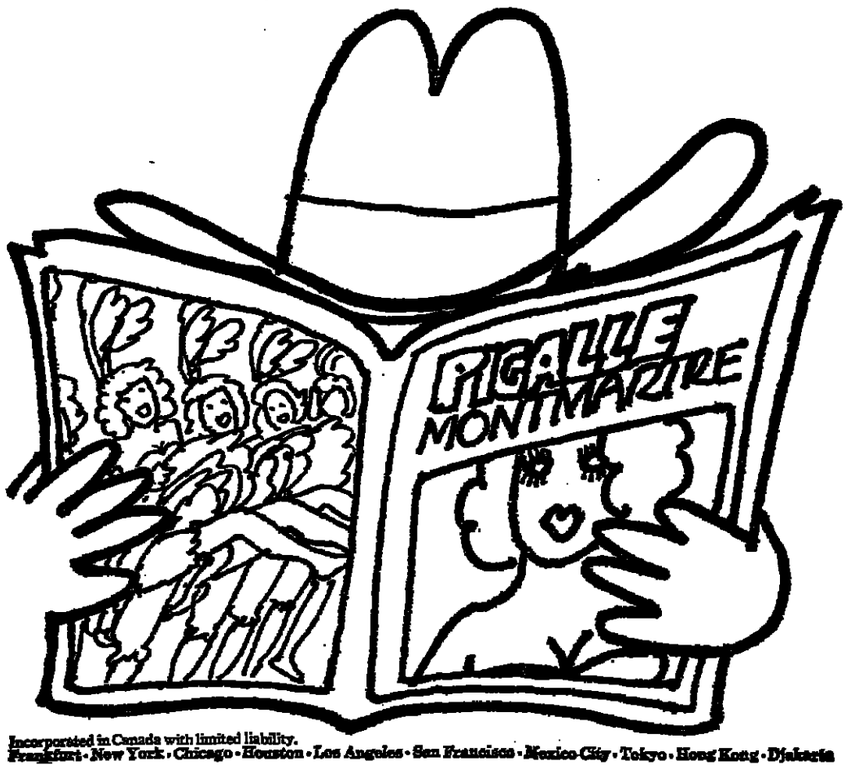
And on this solid base of resources and experience we've built an international bank of world-wide scope and influence.

Arranging finance for major projects as varied as aircraft in Scandinavia, new roads in Spain, mining in Australia, railways in Brazil, or a steel plant in the United Kingdom.

Whatever your own interests, you'll find it valuable to have a good international bank on your side.

Ask for our help. We'll be pleased to show you the full extent of our specialised financial services.

TORONTO DOMINION BANK
where people make the difference.
62 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PL. Telephone: 01-283 0011



Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Frankfurt · New York · Chicago · Houston · Los Angeles · San Francisco · Mexico City · Tokyo · Hong Kong · Djakarta

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
78¼	69¼	AbbtLb 1.20	27	278	80½	76	80	+3⅞
49⅝	40½	ACF Ind2.40	13	35	45¼	44⅝	45⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	AcmeClv .80	13	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
26	23⅞	AcmeMkt 1	22	13	23¾	23⅞	23⅛—	⅛
14¾	12⅝	AdmE 1.15e		16	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8½	7	Ad Millis .20	33	26	7⅜	7	7⅜+	¼
34	22¼	Addrsso .60	11	346	24	23	23⅛—	⅛
18	12¾	Admiral	7	56	14⅛	12⅞	14	+ ¼
76¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	230	64⅞	62¼	63	— ⅞
60½	54½	AetnaLf pf 2		2	54½	54¼	54¼—	⅛
14⅝	10¾	Aguirre Co	25	3	12½	12	12	— ⅛
31⅞	21¾	AhmanHF	10	23	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
9	4⅝	Alleen Inc	15	147	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
73¼	68¼	Air Prd .20b	25	28	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞—	⅛
18¾	13⅛	Airco .80	8	132	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2½	AJ Industrls	7	31	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
31¼	27¾	Akzona 1.10	16	7	30⅝	30	30¼—	¼
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	13	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
109	106¼	AlaP pf8.28		z540	108	107	107	— 1
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	18	42	31¼	30⅛	30⅞—	⅛
29¾	18¼	AlbertoC .32	14	19	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	
17¾	15¾	Albian .36a	12	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅞	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	14	295	26¼	25½	26⅛+	⅝
10⅞	8⅝	AlcoStd .36	7	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
40½	34⅝	AlconLb .16	56	23	39	37¾	39	+1½
9½	6¼	Alexdrs .10e	26	67	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
31⅞	28½	AllenM 2.91e	10	32	29¼	29	29⅛—	⅛
14⅝	11½	AllAtLfe .24	10	11	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
29⅞	23¾	AlghLud 1	10	8	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+	⅛
44⅛	39	AlgLud pf 3		5	40	39½	39½—	⅝
24½	29½	AlgPw 1.44	8	34	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13⅛	AlnGp 1.04t	12	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
33⅞	28⅛	Alled Ch1.20	14	397	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅞
44⅞	35¼	All Mnt .45b	27	25	39⅛	38	39⅛+	1⅛
24½	22⅝	AlldMills .75	14	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
22	16⅝	AlldPd .68	9	12	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛—	⅛
57¾	46	AlldPd pf 3		49	58	57⅛	57⅛+	¾
30⅞	27	AlldStr 1.40	10	x62	30	29	29	— ⅝
5⅛	4½	Allied Super	13	28	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	AllisChl .20e	13	102	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15½	11½	AllrgtAt .48	11	7	12	12	12	
17½	13	AlphaPl .48	8	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
60	50	Alcoa 1.80	11	96	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
12¾	10⅞	AMBAC .50	11	18	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
46	40¼	AmEs pf2.60		2	41¼	40¼	41¼+	¼
50½	36¾	A Hess .30b	30	113	39	38⅛	38⅞—	⅛
112½	82	AmH pf3.50		38	86	85¼	85⅞—	⅛
40	25	AAirFllt .42	25	29	27¾	27½	27½—	⅝
25⅝	17⅛	Am Airlin	93	339	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
11¼	8½	A Baker .20		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
45⅝	39⅝	ABrnds 2.38	9	66	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
61⅞	51¾	AmBdst 1.28	14	104	59¼	55⅞	59⅛+	1
31½	26½	AmBdcst wi		24	30	29¾	30	+ ⅝
47½	17¾	AmBldM .28	16	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
33⅝	30	Am Can 2.20	10	108	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
26	24⅝	A Can pf1.75		6	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	13	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅞	19⅝	ACentM 2.32	9	38	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛—	⅛
23⅛	19½	Am Chaun 1	10	24	23¼	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
32⅝	28¼	ACyan 1.25	13	290	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
27½	20¼	Am Distill 1	19	16	27¼	25⅞	27¼+	⅞
67⅞	53½	AmDisTl .43	31	58	55	54¼	55	+ ¼
12⅝	12⅞	ADul pf.84a		1	13	13	13	— ¼
30¾	26⅝	AmEIP 1.80	10	294	27	26⅞	26⅞	
3¼	2⅛	AmExp Ind		47	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
23⅝	19¾	AmFin 1.10	10	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅞	27⅛	A GnB 2.02e		48	27½	27⅛	27½	
22⅞	17½	AGnCv .95e		5	21¼	20¾	21¼+	½
21⅛	16⅝	A Gnins .52	8	176	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
31¼	27	A Gin pf1.60		49	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅞
17⅝	12⅝	AHoist .40b	10	21	14	13½	13¾+	¼
132	120⅞	A Home 1.86	40	145	130	128¼	130	— ¼
253¾	181⅝	A Home pf 2		1	192¾	192¾	192¾—	1¼
52¾	43¼	AmHosp .28	47	219	47	45⅝	46⅞+	⅛
12½	9½	AmInves .50	8	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	13	449	19⅛	18½	18⅞+	1
12¼	6⅝	A Medicorp	7	211	8⅛	7½	7½—	½
35⅞	30	A MtlCl 1.40	13	80	35¼	34⅝	34⅞—	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Am Motors	10	303	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
47	38¼	ANatGs 2.30	9	83	38⅞	38¼	38¼—	⅛
18⅝	12¼	Am Seat .72	15	9	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
28⅞	23⅞	AmShip .68	11	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
22¼	18¼	ASmltR 1.20	11	201	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
57¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		153	51⅛	50	50¾—	1¼
13¾	11	AmStand .40	10	38	12	11¾	11⅞+	¼
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		8	62¾	62¼	62⅝+	⅞
40⅛	27⅝	AmSteril .52	19	157	28⅛	27½	27⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6½	AT&T wt		650	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	955	51¾	51¼	51⅜+	¼
62⅞	59⅞	AmT&T pf 4		89	60¼	60½	60⅞+	⅜
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	5	12½	12½	12½+	¼
17	16½	AW 5pf1.25		z330	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16¾	15	AW prf 1.25		z530	15½	15½	15½	
21½	23⅝	AW4.1pf 1.43		z210	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
17¼	14⅞	Ameron .65	7	25	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
12	8	AmesD .12e	7	23	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
18⅞	14⅞	Ametek .60a	12	19	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
57⅞	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	493	22¼	30⅛	22	— ⅛
31¼	25⅛	Amfacin .64	12	65	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅛
131¾	114	AMPInc .69	45	36	124	123¾	124	
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	8	9	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6⅞	5⅝	Ampex Corp		72	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
14½	9½	Amrep Corp	4	17	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
30	24⅞	Amstar 1.70	8	11	25⅛	25	25	— ⅝
43½	41¼	Amst pf2.65		4	41	41	41	— ¾
9½	8⅞	Amstr pf.68		4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
42⅛	37¼	Amsted 2.40	8	3	38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
5¾	4⅝	Amtel .20	28	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
25⅝	19½	Anacon .25e	11	524	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
29⅞	25⅝	AnchrH 1.08	8	57	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Ancorp .08b		19	6⅛	5⅜	5⅛—	⅛
54⅝	46	AndCl 1.20b	9	15	49⅛	48½	48½—	⅛
19⅛	12½	Angelica .10	18	21	13¾	12¾	12⅞—	⅝
18	13⅛	Apache .22b	8	32	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
28⅜	19⅛	ApcoO .891	9	55	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅝
7⅝	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	18	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
21½	15¼	APL Corp	8	60	15½	15¼	15⅛	
20	17	APL pfC1.06		5	17	17	17	
9½	6	Applid Mag	54	7	7	7	7	— ½
155¾	135	ARA Sv 1.22	30	45	147¾	144½	145	— 1¾
14⅛	7½	ArcatN .34	10	21	9	8⅞	9	
30	25½	ArclaN pf 2		1	26½	26½	26½	
26⅛	21¼	ArchDan .50	13	33	24½	24	24½+	⅝
19⅛	6⅞	Arctic Enlr	6	30	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
24⅝	20½	ArizPS 1.16	9	295	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
22	17¾	ArBest .40	9	9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅝
4½	2⅞	Arlans D St		7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
13½	7⅝	Arlen RltyD	14	196	10	9	9⅞—	⅛
7⅞	6⅝	Armada Cp		22	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
25¾	21	Armco Stl 1	9	166	22	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
31½	29⅝	Arm pf 2.10		374	30	29¾	29¾—	⅛
65	62¼	Armr pf4.75		z23	62¼	62¼	62¼—	1
34¾	24½	Armst Ck.80	16	98	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	⅝
57	54½	ArmC pf3.75		z50	54½	54½	54½—	⅛
38	32⅛	Arm Ru 1.60	7	6	33¼	33	33⅛+	⅛
21⅝	18	AroCp .90b	9	2	18⅛	18¾	18¾—	⅛
27⅞	23¾	Arvinind .52	16	15	22	21¾	21¾	
33⅝	26⅝	AshdOil 1.20	9	87	28¼	27¾	27⅞—	⅜
67	55	AshlO pf2.40		2	55½	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
54½	44	AsdDG 1.30	15	42	45⅝	45¾	45½	
33⅛	28	AsdSp 1.20b	10	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	¼
8½	7	Asd Transp		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅝	12⅝	Athlone .40b	6	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
23	20⅝	AtlcMt 2.28e	8	104	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	⅛
23⅛	21⅝	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	52	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
83⅞	65⅞	All Richfl 2	21	808	72⅞	70	72⅛+	3⅛
55⅛	52½	AtlRc pf3.75		263	53½	53½	53½—	⅛
137½	115¼	AtlRich pf3		2	120	120	120	+ ¾
58⅞	50⅜	AtlRc pf2.80		254	54½	53	54⅛+	1¼
2⅝	2¼	Atlas Corp	112	28	2	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10½	8⅝	ATO Inc .16	10	20	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	52	157	69	68¼	68¾+	½
8	5⅞	Automin In	10	77	6⅛	5⅞	6	
16	12	Avco Corp	6	43	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
4	2⅝	Avco Cp wt		23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
46⅞	42¼	Avco pf3.20		5	43½	43⅛	43⅝—	⅛
44	39½	AveryP .25	45	283	41	40½	40⅞+	⅝
52½	41¼	Avislnc .30e	24	11	44¾	44½	44½—	¼
12⅞	9¾	Avnetinc .30	7	39	10⅞	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
140	12n	AvonPd 1.40	64	141	139⅞	139	139¼+	⅛
29	19⅞	AztcOil 1.12t	58	15	21⅞	21½	21½—	⅝

B

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	23¼	BabckW .80	14	155	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
10⅝	7¼	BacheC .10e	5	52	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
39	26½	Baker In .16	34	76	32¾	32¼	32½	
36⅝	32	BakerOilT	29	232	32¾	29¾	32¼—	1⅞
31⅛	28	BalGE 1.96	9	75	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅛	BenCal 1.24	12	5	24¾	24¼	24¾+	¼
71½	57	Bandag Inc	51	29	66⅞	65	66	— ⅞
18⅞	12½	Bangr Punl	9	26	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
33	25½	BangP pf2		1	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
42	37	Bnk of NY 2	8	52	38¼	37	37¼—	¾
37	32½	Bnk ofV .80	15	39	33⅝	33	33	+ ⅛
69	54¼	BankTr 3	10	333	60½	59⅝	59⅝—	⅝
43⅝	36¼	BarOil 1.64t		2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
39½	31⅝	BrdCR .13a	47	18	34¼	4	34	
30⅛	27⅛	BarnM 2.60e	10	14	27⅝	27⅛	27½	
8⅝	7½	Basiclnc .40	27	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10½	BatesMf .20	15	17	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
18¾	16⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		9	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
36⅞	22⅞	Bathind .20	7	28	23¼	23	23	— ½
25⅝	20⅝	BauschL .42	15	542	21¼	19⅝	20½—	⅝
61⅞	50½	BaxtLa .15	72	65	56⅛	55½	56	+ ⅛
13¾	12⅞	Bay Clg .50	10	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
30½	24⅝	BeatFd .62	20	162	28⅛	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
47¾	36⅝	Beckmn .50	29	5	43	43	43	— ⅛
44¾	36¼	BectDic .35	30	77	39½	39	39⅛+	⅛
25⅝	18	BeechA .66	10	75	18⅞	18	18⅛—	⅛
3½	3⅛	Beech Crk		z100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
17¼	12½	BelcoPt .25r	10	15	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
30⅝	24½	Belden 1.20	10	4	24¾	24½	24½—	⅛
15⅛	11¾	BelHm .30b	12	21	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
56⅞	36½	BellHow .65	12	63	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞—	1⅛
28	20⅞	BemisCo .80	9	2	21½	21¼	21¼	
51¼	39	Bendix 1.60	11	101	41	39¾	40⅛—	1
76¼	59¼	Bendix pf 3		20	62	62	62	
53	41½	BenfCp 1.15	10	178	47⅛	40¾	47½	
112½	90	Benof pf4.30		6	94	94	94	
35½	32½	Bnll Sol 2.50		z260	34	34	34	— ¾
4⅞	3¼	Benguet	7	84	3⅝	3½	3½	
		Benguet fn		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅝	13	Berkey Pho	10	92	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30⅞	25⅝	BothSt 1.46a	9	258	28½	28⅛	28¼	
51	44	BigThr .52b	22	12	47⅛	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
119½	107½	BckDkr 1b	53	46	117¾	116½	116⅞+	⅛
13	9½	BlairJhn .48	7	46	10	9½	9½—	½
20⅞	17⅛	Bliss Laug 1	7	10	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
17	12	BlockHR .24	19	176	15½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅝
38	26⅛	Blue Bell .65	11	28	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6½	Bobbie Brks	8	29	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26⅛	21½	Boeing C .40	18	72	22	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
12¼	8¼	Boise Cas	11	149	9⅛	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Bond Ind		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29	22¼	BkMnth 1.40	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
31½	24	Borden 1.20	11	113	25¼	24⅝	25¼+	½
36⅛	29⅛	BrgWar 1.25	9	75	29¼	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
6	4⅜	Bormans	28	6	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
37⅛	35	BosEd 2.44	10	19	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜+	⅛
16¼	12	BranAir .50t	15	294	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
63⅛	55⅛	Briggs 1.20a	16	51	57⅛	57	57⅛—	⅛
71¼	61½	Brist M 1.20	24	317	64⅝	63¼	64⅞+	1¼
46⅞	41¾	BristM pf 2		15	44	43½	43½—	⅛
16	13	BritPt .43e	31	69	13⅛	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
		BritPt fn.43e		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
43⅛	38⅛	BdwyHl .70	21	18	40½	40¼	40½—	½
72½	65⅝	BdwyHl pf 2		14	69¼	68¾	69	+ ¾
27⅞	21⅛	BrkwyGl .75	7	8	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
25⅞	23	BklyUG 1.72	9	30	23¼	23	23¼	
13¼	11⅛	Brown Co	10	16	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
34⅛	27½	BrwnG 1.50	9	23	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
15	11⅛	BwnShrp .20	29	8	11½	11½	11½	
33	23⅛	BrwnFer .08	33	43	27⅞	27	27⅞	+1½
37⅞	22⅝	Brungwk .24	13	49	26¼	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
31	21½	BrushW .40	10	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
29	23⅛	Bucy Erl.20	12	51	8⅝	28½	28⅛—	⅛
16¼	13⅛	BuddCo .40	6	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅞	7	BudCa pf.60		5	7⅛	7¼	7½	
12½	7½	Budget Ind	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
30½	23¼	BuffFor 1.20	12	26	24⅝	24	24¼—	⅛
30¾	29⅛	Bldlnv 2.35e	18	22	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅝
19	14¼	BulovaW .60	9	6	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	BunkRa .05e	12	131	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
34	25¼	Bunk pf1.50		17	25¼	26	26	— ½
38⅛	30¾	Burl Ind1.40	15	23	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
49¼	39	BurlNr 1.50	10	131	40¼	39½	39½—	¾
8⅛	7¼	BurlNr pf.55		9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35½	24	Burndy .70	15	8	26½	26⅛	26½	6
242¾	219	Burrghs .64	51	143	244⅞	240⅞	244¼+	3¼
11⅝	7½	Bush Univ		25	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛

C

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¼	25½	CabCF 2.19e	11	144	26⅞	26	26½	
40¼	31	CabotCo .84	8	21	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	½
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	4	Caesars Wrl	9	113	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
7½	4⅞	Cal Finanl	6	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13	10	Callahn Mn	31	62	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
32	30⅛	CamB 2.77e	11	14	31½	31⅛	31½	
44¼	35½	CampR .50a	33	45	40⅝	39¾	39¾—	½
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	232	33⅛	32¼	32⅛—	⅛
36	33¼	CanSouP 3		z20	34½	34½	34½—	1
6⅞	5⅝	Cdn Brew	27	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
		Cd Brew fn		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅞	15⅞	CdnPac .70e	14	85	18½	18	18	— ¼
		Cd P fn.70e		3218	18	18	18	
16⅛	14⅝	CanalR 1.10	15	1	15½	15¼	15½	
62½	51¾	Cap CBdca	23	74	53⅞	52½	53⅛+	⅝
31⅜	26	CapllHol .26	20	160	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
73½	58½	Carbrn 1.60	14	31	64¼	63	63	— 1⅛
14⅞	11	CarFrgt .36	8	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅝	CarPLt 1.52	9	150	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
25⅛	21⅛	CarpTech 1	9	39	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
30¼	23	CarrirCp .43	17	87	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
39½	36¾	Carr pf2.25		z10	37½	37½	37½	
18⅛	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e		4	16	15¾	15¾+	⅛
27¼	18⅛	CartWa .40a	13	61	19⅞	19	19⅞+	⅝
17¾	14¼	CastleC .60b	11	26	14⅝	14¾	14⅝+	⅛
70⅞	62¼	CaterTr 1.40	17	175	65¾	64¾	65	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅞	Cavngh Cm	3	68	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	CCI Corp		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
26½	19½	CecoCor .97	8	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
42¼	29⅞	CelaneseCo 2	9	145	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
58⅛	56⅝	Celn pfA4.50		2	57¾	57½	57⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	Cenclin .10n	13	72	18	17¾	18	
28¾	18	Centex .06e	20	15	20⅝	20¼	20½—	¼
24⅛	22⅝	CenHud 1.52	7	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	CenHlLt 1.60	10	28	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
65½	61	CnILt pf4.50		250	62¼	62	62¼+	1½
19⅛	16⅞	CenIPS 1.20	11	46	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
25	22¼	CenLaE 1.08	13	17	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
18⅞	17⅛	CenMPw 1.26	10	11	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
53	43⅛	CenSoW 2.16	14	180	47⅛	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
29	26⅛	Cent Soyal	13	226	29⅛	27⅞	29⅛+	1½
24½	20⅝	CenTlUl .96	13	68	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
16⅞	14⅝	CerroC .40a	10	76	16½	16	16¼+	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Cert-teed .50	7	51	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
34⅛	25¼	Cessna .80	11	40	25⅞	25	25⅛—	⅛
3¾	2	Chadbrn Inc		13	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
23	16	Chmplnt .84	10	122	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
24	19¼	Chml pf1.20		579	21½	20¾	21	— ⅜
46½	38⅛	Champ 1.28	12	66	41½	41	41	— ⅛
35⅜	32¼	Chalr NY 2	9	38	32¾	32¼	32¼—	⅛
12	10⅜	ChaseFd .72		42	10¾	10½	10⅝—	⅛
60¼	51⅜	ChasManh 2	11	137	52⅞	51¾	52½	
70	60⅛	ChasT 4.78e	12	107	62½	60¼	60¼—	1½
20⅞	15¼	Checker Mt	116	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
13⅝	9⅛	Chelsea .30	6	34	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅛
22	18	Chemetn .80	9	285	19¼	18	18⅛—	⅝
54⅛	47	ChmNY 2.88	11	71	52½	51⅝	51⅝—	1
38	35⅝	ChesV 1.60	12	8	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
54¼	46	ChsCh 3.35e	6	19	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
92	83	Chsbgh 1.12	40	52	88¼	87½	88	— ½
10⅝	9½	ChEalll .10e	9	8	10	10	10	
8¼	5½	ChlMilw Cp		15	7	6⅝	6¾	— ½
17¼	12⅛	Chl Milw pf		1	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
46⅞	36½	ChlPneuT 2	12	10	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞—	⅛
26¾	14¼	ChRP ct UP		2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
26½	13⅞	ChRI ct NW		5	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
7	5⅛	ChcFull .20r	22	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	5	Chris Craft		95	6	5⅞	5⅞+	½
15	12½	ChClt pf.20b		4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
50⅞	35	Chrmall .60	8	38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
41½	33½	Chrysler 1	8	611	35⅛	34⅛	34⅜+	⅛
18½	12⅛	Chrysler wt		167	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25	23⅞	CI Mig 2.47e	10	64	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
22⅞	19¾	CinBell 1.30	9	11	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
25½	23	CinnGE 1.64	9	77	23¼	22¾	22¾—	¼
105	102	CinG pf7.44		z50	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞+	⅛
44¼	32¼	CinMilc 1.40	72	20	33	32¾	32¾—	⅛
49¼	42½	CIT Fin2.20	10	160	43⅞	43½	43⅝+	⅛
53¼	46½	CitiesSv 2.20	12	111	49⅞	48⅝	48⅞—	⅝
39⅞	35	CitSoR 2.62e	14	73	38⅞	38½	33⅝—	¼
16	12⅞	Citylnvst .54	5	94	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2¾	City Inv wt		17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
30½	26½	Cityln pf B2		62	27¾	27	27¼—	⅝
6⅞	5¾	City Strs	27	10	6	6	6	
55	48⅛	Clark E 1.50	16	25	51¾	51½	51¾+	¼
28⅞	19¼	Clark Oil .40	17	54	20½	19⅝	20¼+	¾
11	7½	CLC Am	7	67	8½	8¼	8¼+	¼
65	59⅜	ClevClf 1.92	10	13	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝—	1⅛
37⅞	33½	ClvEIll 2.32	10	45	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
12	9	Clev Plils		z20	9	9	9	
8	6½	Clev Pllt spl		250	6½	6½	6½	
53	26½	CloroxCo .52	28	144	44⅝	44	44⅛+	1½
19⅝	13¼	CluetPea .90	9	130	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15¼	13½	CluetlP pfl		8	14	13⅞	14	
91⅞	43⅝	CMIInv Cp	30	263	55	53½	53⅞+	1⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CNA Fin .54	7	290	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅝
26¼	21¼	CNA pfA1.10		86	22⅛	21½	21½—	½
35½	23¼	CoastSt Gas	11	102	24¼	23¾	23⅞—	⅝
42	32¼	CstSG pf1.83		10	33¼	32⅞	33⅛+	¼
40¾	28	CstSG pf1.19		2	28½	28½	28½+	½
150	135¼	CocaCol 1.70	46	121	149⅛	147⅞	149⅛+	1½
25⅛	19½	CocaBtlg .34	29	884	23⅞	23½	23½	
26¾	20¾	CbldwBK .28	10	12	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
27½	21½	Coelcoin .06	35	7	23⅛	23¾	23¾	6
100	89⅝	ColgPal 1.51	30	116	99	97⅛	97⅞+	⅞
57	53½	ColgP pf3.50		z100	54	53½	53½—	1½
18⅞	12¾	CllinsAlk .56	10	20	14½	14⅞	14½	
20⅛	12⅝	Collins Fd	18	49	15⅝	15¼	15¾+	½
25⅞	19¼	Collins Rad		124	25⅞	25	25⅛+	⅛
68	51	ColPenn .20	52	94	62⅝	59½	60⅞+	1⅛
22¼	17⅜	ColonSt 1.04	8	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
22½	17¾	Colt Ind .70	10	19	19⅝	19½	19⅛—	½
54½	50½	Colt I pf4.25		9	52	52	522	
22¼	20⅛	Colt I pf1.60		1	20½	20½	20½	
52	40½	CBS 1.46	14	198	40⅞	39⅝	40⅛—	⅝
35½	27¼	CBS pf 1		6	27½	27	27⅛+	½
33⅜	30½	ColGas .90	9	249	31½	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7½	Colum Pict	16	51	7⅝	7½	7½	
29	26⅝	ColSOh 1.92	10	44	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
60¾	49⅝	CmbEn 1.45	15	39	59	58¼	59	+ ½
54	46	CmE pf1.70		4	53¾	53¾	53¾+	½
19⅞	15⅝	ComlSol .40	25	1	16⅛	16½	16½+	⅛
16¼	14⅞	ComSo pf.90		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
36½	32¾	ComwE 2.30	11	113	34½	34⅛	34⅝	
12⅛	10¼	ComE A wt		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅛	10¼	ComEdB wt		2	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
27⅞	26¾	ComwE pf 2		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
26⅞	25¼	ComE pf1.90		9	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
24¼	22¼	ComE pf1.42		5	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
10¾	6½	CmwlO .18t	100	68	8	7⅝	8	
22½	20½	CmwO pf1.72		11	20½	20½	20½—	½
5½	4⅛	Compur Scl		110	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
64½	51	Comsat .56	23	13	58	57½	57¾+	⅝
17⅞	14½	ConAgr .50b	9	9	16½	16½	16½	
24⅝	18⅜	KneMill 1.03	7	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
28½	24½	ConnM 1.89e	14	77	24¾	24½	24⅞+	¼
31⅞	23	Conrac .60	14	7	25¾	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
26	24¼	Cn Edis 1.90	11	173	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
84½	80½	Cn Edis pf 6		5	81½	81¼	81½+	⅛
68	65⅝	Cn Edis pf 5		3	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞+	½
46⅞	38⅝	CnsFds 1.30	16	49	41	40	41	+ 1
110⅞	100	Con F pf4.50		6	105¾	102½	103¾—	⅝
23⅝	16⅝	ConFrgh .52	8	121	16⅞	16¾	16⅝—	¼
32	29	CnNatG 2.03	8	29	29¼	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
30⅝	28	Cns Power 2	10	40	28¾	28½	28⅝+	⅛
104½	102	CnPw pf7.72		220	101½	101½	101½—	1
102	98⅞	CnPw pf7.45		5	99½	99⅛	99⅛+	½
65¼	61	CnPw pf4.50		z510	61	60½	60½—	1½
17¼	12½	Cont Air Lin	18	106	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
30⅞	25⅛	Cnl Can 1.60	9	203	27⅝	27¼	27¼+	¼
5⅝	4¼	ContCopp		10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
43⅝	38⅛	ContCq 2.16	8	56	40¾	40⅛	40⅝+	⅛
47½	43⅛	Ct C pfA2.50		19	44½	44¼	44¼	
26⅛	20½	CntllR 1.86e	11	11	21½	21¼	21¼—	¼
15⅝	9¾	Cntlnv .16t	14	86	10¾	9⅞	10⅜+	1
14	11⅛	CnMtg 1.12e	10	44	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
44	36¾	ContOil 1.50	12	323	41¼	40¾	41¼+	⅝
61¼	52	ContOil pf 2		3	57	57	57	+ ½
15⅞	12¼	Cont Stl .40	9	42	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅝
25⅞	21⅛	Cont Tel .84	14	77	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	¾
62	44¼	Control Dat	11	171	47	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
59½	55½	CnDt pf4.50		z600	56½	56	56	
32	27½	Cnwood 1.90	8	5	27½	27¼	27¼—	½
14⅞	10	CookUnit .50	6	32	10⅝	10	10	— ½
37½	30¾	Cooperln .90	13	25	34	33¾	33⅞—	⅛
102	94	Coopln pfA5		1	93½	93½	93½—	½
31¾	23	CoperL 4.73t	23	40	23¾	23¼	23⅝—	⅝
20⅝	17⅝	CoopT 1.06e	8	18	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
21½	19½	CopT pf1.25		3	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
26½	22	Copelnd .32	17	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
24½	16½	Copp Rnge		57	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
30½	25½	CopwSH 1.28	7	10	29½	29¼	29⅛—	⅛
15½	8¾	Cordura Cp	7	63	9¾	9⅜	9⅛+	¼
121⅜	104	CorngG 1.12	38	167	119¾	115½	116	+ ½
30⅞	27⅛	Cousin 2.12e	14	51	30¼	29⅞	30⅛+	⅝
9⅝	7	Cowles Com	19	86	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
40¼	27¼	CoxBdct .30	16	17	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
34	29⅝	CPCInt 1.77	11	211	32½	32	32⅛+	⅛
22¼	18½	CranCo .80a	7	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
12½	10½	CreditF .39	11	192	11¾	10⅞	11⅛+	⅝
19⅝	16	CrompK .80	9	27	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛
28⅝	21½	CrousHn .54	16	20	22	22	22	— ⅛
27⅛	23	Crwn Cork	15	79	24	23½	23¾—	¼
29½	24⅝	CrwZell 1.20	13	244	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
71½	66⅛	CrnZ pf4.20		z30	66⅜	66⅛	65⅞—	⅝
39½	28	CTSCorp .50	9	1	28½	28½	28½	
17½	14⅛	Culligaf .30	19	16	17	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
59⅞	37	CumEn .88a	30	129	37½	37	37¼—	½
10¼	8	Cunn Drug	10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
25⅝	21	CurtissWrt	45	319	32⅝	31¼	31½—	⅛
	28	CurtissWr A		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	½
50½	36⅞	CutlerH 1.28	12	14	39¼	38	38¼—	¾
26¼	22	CyclopsCp 1	7	x9	25½	25⅛	25¼—	⅛
35⅝	30½	Cyprs Min 1	10	34	34⅝	34½	34⅝—	⅛
62¾	44¾	Damon Cp	41	22	50	49⅝	49⅝—	⅝
13¼	9⅝	DanRiv .40	16	28	10¾	10½	10¾	
41⅞	34¼	DanaCp 1.36	9	40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
50⅞	32⅛	Dartind .30b	14	27	35⅝	35½	35⅝+	⅛
32½	28⅝	CrckNtl 1.66	8	73	28⅞	28¾	28⅞+	⅛

D

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅞	39	Darlind pf 2		56	41½	40½	40½—	1
17⅛	16¾	DaycoC 1.14	6	25	18	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	12⅞	Daylin .24	7	134	13⅜	13	13	+ ¼
27	18	DaylHud .54	11	544	19½	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
25	22½	DaylPL 1.66	10	39	23	22½	22⅝+	⅛
12⅛	13¼	DeanWit .40	5	17	12¼	13½	13⅛—	⅛
49⅛	40⅝	Deer Co 1.08	11	565	46⅞	46⅛	46½	
17⅝	16	DlmarP 1.16	9	61	16⅜	16	16¼	
23⅛	19½	Del Mnt 1.10	10	29	20½	20½	20¼+	⅛
67½	53½	Dlta Air .50	18	334	61¾	60¼	61¾+	1¾
10⅛	8½	Deltec Int	6	23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
		Deltc Int fn		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24¼	14¾	Deltona Crp	10	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	½
33⅝	29¼	DennMfg .80	16	10	31½	31¼	31¾+	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Denylnc .04	23	93	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
27¾	25½	Dentsply .68	21	8	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	¼
69	65¼	Dereco pf A		2	68	68	68	+ ½
69	64¼	Dereco pf B		32	68	67⅞	67⅞—	⅝
16¼	11¼	DeSoloin .40	13	24	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝+	⅛
21¼	20	DetEdis 1.40	9	55	20¾	20½	20½—	½
119¾	117	Del E pf9.32		z150	120	120	120	+ 1¼
104	101½	Del E pf7.68		z50	103	102	102	— ⅝
102½	99½	Del E pf7.45		z70	100	100	100	— 1
83	77	Del E pf5.50		3	78¼	78¼	78¼—	1⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Dexter C .25	13	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	13	282	23⅛	22¼	22⅞—	1
36½	29½	Dimlntl 1.80	9	93	30⅝	30¼	30⅛+	½
23½	20½	Dim Sham 1	13	57	22⅝	22⅛	22	
33⅝	33⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
18⅛	16⅝	Dia pf Dl.20		21	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
12⅝	9¼	Dictaphn .31	15	28	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
50½	45½	Diebold .49b	25	179	48½	48¼	48½+	⅛
13⅝	11	DiGiorg .60	13	28	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
21	18¼	DiGlor pf.68		1	18¾	18¾	18¾+	½
104⅛	82⅝	Digital Equp	51	1036	87	82¼	82¼—	4⅝
10⅝	9	Dillingm .40	16	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	½
39⅝	32¼	Dillon .80b	10	2	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
123⅞	92⅞	DisneyW .12	69	263	102¼	99½	99¾—	1¼
18⅞	13⅛	Disston .0?e	13	21	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
49¼	41¼	DistSeag .70	22	9	44	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Diversfd In		230	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
29⅝	24⅛	DivMt 2.77e	9	65	25½	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
33	26	DrPepr .22	65	66	28½	27¾	28¼+	⅝
83½	68	DomeM .80w	27	48	75¾	73¼	74½—	2
9⅝	8½	DomF 1.01e		19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10½	7⅞	DonLufJ .12	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
25	17¾	Donnlley .48	17	48	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	⅝
26⅛	19	Doric Cp .32	8	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
16½	16⅛	Dorr Oliver	9	12	11	13⅞	10⅞—	¼
12⅞	8⅝	Dorsey .10	6	77	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅝
53	43	DoverCp .84	14	1	45½	45½	45½	
109	97⅛	DwChm 1.80	25	249	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅝
8⅝	5½	DPF Inc		29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
29¾	27¼	DravCp 1.50	9	2	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝+	⅝
50⅞	40⅛	Dresclin 1.40	13	216	42	40½	40½—	1½
51¼	41¾	Dres pf 2.20		36	43⅞	42¼	42½—	1¼
46½	37	Drssr pfB 2		23	38⅝	37	37⅛—	1¼
24	21⅝	DrxlB 1.96e		9	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅝
16⅝	12	DreyfusCp 1	6	424	12¾	12	12⅝—	⅛
22¼	21½	Duk Pw 1.40	12	123	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	
113¾	109¼	Duke pf8.70		z10	110½	110½	110½	
109	105½	Duke pf8.20		z50	105½	105½	105½	
99½	92½	Duke pf5.75		6	93	93	93	
83⅝	75	DunBrd 1.64	30	277	80¼	79	80¼+	1¼
14½	10⅝	Dupln Corp	34	55	12¼	11¼	11¾+	½
188	169¾	duPont 5.45e	20	143	171¾	171¼	171½	
73¼	68¼	duPnt pf4.50		5	68¾	68⅝	68⅝+	⅝
55⅛	53¼	duPnt pf3.50		1	54	54	54	
24	22⅞	DuqLt 1.72	10	32	23¼	23⅛	23½—	⅛
102	97⅛	Duqn pf7.20		z50	99	99	99	+ ½
29	27	DuqLt 4pt 2		z40	27½	27½	27½	
27	19¼	Dymoln .20	14	5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛—	¼
2⅝	1¾	vjDynm Am		19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	

E

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	25⅝	EaglePic .97	10	6	28¼	28¼	28¼—	¼
17⅛	12⅝	Easco .45r	8	9	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
22½	12⅝	East Air Ln	17	825	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
30	20⅞	EastGs .69t	16	48	28⅝	28¼	23⅛—	⅛
22¼	20¼	EastUtl 1.50	10	14	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
151¾	135⅛	EasKd 1.08a	43	265	146¾	145⅞	146¾+	⅛
41½	33¾	Eaton 1.50a	9	26	37⅛	37	37	
42	31½	Eclln Mf .32	30	38	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝+	½
42½	35⅝	EckrdJk .20	45	243	40	38½	38⅞—	⅛
41⅞	29½	EckdNC .24	26	14	31⅝	30⅞	31	
18⅛	13	EG&G .10	23	32	15½	15	15¼—	¼
9⅝	6¼	Elect Assoc	18	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
56½	47¼	Elecln Data	44	2	50¼	50½	50½—	¼
5⅝	3½	El Mem Mg	63	114	3¾	3½	3⅝—	⅛
9¼	7⅝	EMM pf.25k		7	8½	8	8	+ ½
5⅛	4	Elgin Nat		29	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21½	10	Elixlr Ind	9	45	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	ElPasoNG 1	8	71	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
35⅜	28⅞	EltraCp 1.28	8	15	31	30⅞	31	
95½	88⅝	EmerEl 1.25	34	186	93	92¼	93	— 2
66½	62⅛	EmE pfB.90		3	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝—	1⅝
33	26⅝	Emhrt 1.20b	9	11	28	27¾	27¾	
5	3⅜	EMILtd .16e	13	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		EMI fn.16e		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	25⅞	EmDist 1.88	11	8	26¼	26	26¼+	¼
14	10⅞	EmpFin .48t	6	4	12⅛	12	12	
18	13¾	Empire Gas	8	32	14	13¾	13¾	
27¾	17⅝	EnglhdM .43	14	120	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝+	½
167	110	EngM pf4.25		1	114½	114½	114½+	4½
8⅝	5⅝	Ennis Busn	12	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
53	38	Envlrotch C	32	31	45¼	44⅝	45⅛+	1¼
21	17¾	Equimrk .80	7	2	19⅛	19	19	
36⅝	33½	EquitGs 2.40	8	2	35¼	35¼	35¼+	⅛
31¼	24	EquitL 2.31e	12	225	27¼	26¾	27	— ¼
37⅛	23½	EqutyF .10e	9	150	27⅝	27	27¼	
33⅛	25¼	ESBInc 1.28	11	33	28¼	28	28⅛+	⅝
10¼	7	Esquire .30	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
24¾	18	Essxlnt n.44	9	85	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
8¾	6⅝	Esterline .30	18	19	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	½
32½	26⅛	EthylCp .90	7	41	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ¼
48	37⅞	Ethyl pf2.40		8	43	42⅞	43	+ ¾
24⅝	16½	EvansPd .40	11	121	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	⅝
22	17½	ExCellO .80	14	18	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅝
17	10½	Exlndcare	9	28	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
95⅞	87¼	Exxon 3.80e	13	806	92¾	91¾	92⅝+	⅞

F

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	10⅛	Fabrge .40	8	236	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
64⅞	50⅝	Fairch Cam	35	218	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛+	½
13⅝	9⅝	Fair In .30e	7	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
15¼	10	Fairmnt .50	9	35	11¼	11	11	— ¼
5¾	4⅛	Falstaf Brw		19	4¾	4½	4¾+	⅛
13⅝	12	FamilyF .72	9	x15	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
14½	11⅛	Fanstel Inc	11	4	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
15	11⅝	Far Wst Fin	12	29	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅝
12⅝	10	Farah Mfg		26	10¾	10½	10¾—	⅛
35⅝	21⅝	Fedders .50	120	188	22⅛	21¾	22⅛+	¼
36⅝	29½	Federal 1.30	9	1	32	32	32	
30⅞	25¾	FedMog 1.80	10	16	26	25¾	25⅞+	⅛
23¾	13⅞	FedNMt .50	7	477	15⅝	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
26¼	21⅝	FedPapBd 1	8	19	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅝
19⅛	17	FPap pf1.20		214	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
11½	8½	FdSign S .30	11	6	9½	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
57	47¼	FedDSt 1.08	21	528	50¼	49½	50¼+	⅝
8½	6⅝	Federat Dv	28	28	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
47⅝	35⅛	Ferro Cp .76	12	29	38½	38¼	38⅛+	¼
18⅛	15¼	Fibrebrd .76	8	281	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
38	33⅛	FidMt 3.16e	10	45	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
23⅛	19¼	Filtrol 1.40	14	13	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	
27¾	16¼	FinlFed .93t	7	38	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
27¾	21¼	Firestone .86	9	203	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	⅝
31⅛	200	FstChr 1.50t	11	63	22	21¼	21¼—	⅝
61⅝	49¼	FstChiC 1.62	14	109	58⅝	55	58	+ ¼
27⅛	22⅛	FstMt 2.26e	10	50	22⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
46⅞	36¾	FstBos 1.62	11	x36	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	⅛
83	67¼	FstClty 1.32	22	380	81¼	80⅛	81⅛+	1½
22¼	17⅝	FstNatSlr		2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
52¼	37	FstPen 1.20	14	95	45⅝	45	45	+ ½
27¼	24½	FPaM 2.14e	11	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
12¾	11¾	FstURE .92	16	35	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14⅝	11	FstVaBk .44	12	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
40½	38⅞	FstWsB 1.72	9	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
68⅛	57	Fischbch .84	21	6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅝
18½	13¼	FishFd .20	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Fishr Scl .16	12	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
56¾	13⅛	FleetEnl .12	12	71	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
12⅛	10⅝	Fleming .50	8	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25¾	19⅝	Flintkote 1	7	61	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
37⅛	32⅝	Fnl pfB 2.25		2	32½	32½	32½—	¼
30¾	20¼	FlaE Coast	10	10	28	23	28	
22¼	16⅝	FlaGas .65	8	29	17½	16¾	17	— ⅝
51⅝	40	FlaPow 1.80	11	212	41⅝	41	41⅝+	⅛
40⅞	35¾	FlaPwL 1.10	14	110	40	39	39	— ⅞
29⅛	23½	FlSteel 1.08	6	20	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
36⅛	27¼	FlurCp 1.66t	58	35	30½	30⅛	30¼	
60½	54	Fluor pfB 3		2	57½	57½	57½+	⅝
41¾	27	FlyTlgr .20r	13	85	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18¼	FMC Cp .85	9	2724	20¼	19	19	— 1⅛
29¼	34½	FMC pf2.25		6	36	35½	35½—	½
9⅞	8⅛	FdFair .20b		34	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
13⅝	9⅛	FooteCB .60	12	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅞	6⅛	Foote Min		26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅞	13⅛	FooteMin pf		23	18½	18½	18½	
82⅝	64⅞	FordMs2.80	7	386	66	65⅛	65¼—	⅝
20⅞	16⅝	ForM Ks .84	7	41	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
35½	29½	FMK pf1.80		16	30½	29½	29½—	⅝
62¾	55⅝	FtHowP .64	31	49	61	60½	61	+ ⅝
27⅛	21	Fost Whl .80	11	172	25⅝	26	25¼+	⅛
19¼	17½	Fst Whl pf 1		2	18½	18½	18½—	¼
31⅝	26½	Foxboro .40	29	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
23⅝	14¼	FrnklnM .20	20	59	17	16⅝	16⅝—	½
13⅝	11¼	Frank Sl .40	7	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
29¾	24⅛	FrepMln .80	23	51	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
34⅝	29¾	Fruehl 1.70	10	77	31¼	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
20⅝	13⅞	Fuqual .83t	7	86	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	⅝

G

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	16½	Gable Ind	6	33	16⅝	15¾	15⅞—	⅝
6⅝	3⅛	GAC Corp		32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
22½	15	GAF Crp .40	9	49	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
29	21½	GAF pf 1.20		7	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅝
36⅞	25⅛	Gem Sk 1.30	7	17	31¾	31½	31½—	⅝
36¾	30½	GmS pf 1.75		2	32	32	32	
37	29	mS pf 1.60		20	32	31¾	32	— ½
44⅝	37	Gannett .25	37	130	44¼	43⅞	44⅛+	⅝
27½	21½	GardDen .70	16	206	23½	22⅝	21½+	⅞
17⅛	16⅝	Garlock .84	9	1	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
17⅝	15¼	Gas Svc 1.12	9	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	6¼	Gateway In	7	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
12	8½	GCA Corp	25	24	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
17	13⅝	Gemini Cp		15	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
30½	24½	GnAin 2.21e		12	25	24¾	24¾—	⅛
51½	45¼	GAmO .60b	19	20	8	47⅝	47⅝—	⅝
44¼	39⅝	GATran 1.68	12	16	41⅝	41	41¼	
55	52½	GATn pf2.50		7	54	53⅝	54	+ ½
15⅝	14⅝	GnBncs .75e	7	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
29	23½	Gen Battery	12	2384	32	29¼	30¼+	1⅛
16¼	11½	GCable .80	11	51	12¼	12	12	— ¼
20⅛	17	GenCig 1.20	8	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
14¼	10⅝	G Devel .63t	5	24	10⅝	10½	10½	
27⅛	19⅝	Gen Dynam	8	36	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅛
75⅛	65⅛	GnElec 1.40	23	507	68⅛	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	GFirpfg .10e	162	11	6½	6⅝	6½	
30½	25⅞	GnFood 1.40	12	231	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
20¾	18	GnGrth .54b	32	x83	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
15⅛	11⅝	Gen Host	12	456	14⅝	13¾	14¼+	1⅛
29½	18⅝	Gn Inst .50t	21	51	21⅝	21	21⅛	
47⅝	37	Gnlnstr pf 3		9	37	36⅛	36⅛—	½
46	33½	GnMedic .12	31	124	35	34½	34⅛—	¼
67⅝	56	GenMills 1	22	150	60¾	60	60⅝+	¼
84⅝	72⅝	GnMot 4.45e	9	690	73⅛	73⅛	73½—	⅛
78½	76	GnMot 5pf 5		1	76½	76½	76½—	¼
21½	13¾	GenPort .80	9	58	15	14⅝	14⅞	
22¼	20⅞	GPubUt 1.60	9	152	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
57¼	41	GnSignal .65	18	11	44¼	43⅞	43⅞—	⅝
4¾	3	Gn Stl Ind		13	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
31	27⅝	GTel El 1.60	10	3562	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
42½	37	GTIEI pf2.50		3	37	37	37	— ¼
19¾	17¾	GTFI pf1.30		z60	18	18	18	— ⅝
26¾	22	Gen Tire 1b	7	105	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
15½	10½	Genesco .68		50	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
18¾	17	Genstar .70	10	11	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
48½	41⅝	GenuP .46e	38	80	44¼	43½	44	+ ⅞
38⅝	33¼	GPacif .80b	17	92	33¾	33	33	— ⅝
27⅞	21⅛	Gerber 1.35	10	273	22⅛	21½	21⅝—	⅝
118¼	92½	GettyO 1.21e	28	163	114	110¾	114	+ 1½
20¾	19½	GttyO pf1.20		5	20	20	20	+ ¼
17⅝	13⅞	GlanPC .80	8	11	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝+	⅛
34½	22½	GibFin 1.12f	8	47	23¼	23	23¼	
12½	7⅝	Gidd Lewis		34	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
26½	18½	GiffdHil .45e	8	1	18½	18½	18½—	½
32⅛	18¼	Gilbert Flex	13	115	19⅝	19	19⅝—	⅝
66⅛	55⅝	Gillette 1.40	24	417	61¼	58⅞	61	+ 2⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Gimbel Br 1	15	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅝
30¼	22	Ginos Inc	22	23	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ½
33	25⅝	GleasnW .44	22	75	29⅞	29	29⅞+	¾
23⅞	13⅝	Gibal Marin	12	92	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
32¾	16⅝	Globe U .60	8	45	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅝
25¼	18	GoldnWt Fn	12	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
33½	25¼	Godrich 1	7	75	25⅛	25⅛	26	
31⅞	25	Godyear .92	10	266	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	⅝
25½	17⅝	GorJwlA .24	14	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
34½	26⅛	Gouldlnc 1	10	69	27⅛	27	27	— ⅝
28	24	Grace 1.50	11	59	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
22	18⅝	GrnbyM .60	18	6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅝
16⅞	14¼	GrandUn .80	10	24	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
25⅝	20½	Granitv 1.20	7	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
44⅝	30	GrantW 1.50	11	122	31	29¾	30⅛—	⅝
28⅛	16¼	GrayDr 1.20	9	72	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
40⅝	34⅛	GlAMt 2.85e	12	84	37⅝	37	37	— ½
19	14¼	Grt AtlPac		410	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
31¾	25	GtLkD 1.20a	16	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛—	⅝
11	10¼	GlNrlr 1.10e		7	11	10⅞	11	
55	45½	GlNNek 1.60	14	25	48¼	47⅝	47⅝—	⅝
34⅝	23⅛	GlWFin .30e	9	85	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	⅛
8¼	6	Gt Wn Unit		26	7½	7⅛	7½	
19½	17⅝	GlWnUnt pf		38	19	18⅞	18⅞	
4⅝	4	Gtr Wash In		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
25⅝	22	GrenGlant 1	12	33	25⅝	25	25⅝+	½
18⅞	16⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	120	16½	16¾	16¾—	¼
5	3½	Greyhnd wt		33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	12⅝	Grolier .90	3	2731	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
11¾	8	Grumman		89	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
35⅝	19⅝	Guardlan In	25	39	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅝
46⅞	43¼	GurMl 4.20e	10	36	44⅝	44¼	44½	
57⅝	44⅝	GlfLHold .90	9	30	47⅛	45½	46⅝—	¾
28⅞	24⅝	GulfOll 1.50	11	493	25¾	25½	25⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8	Gulf Resrce	16	6	9⅛	9	9	
22⅝	19	GlfStUt 1.04	12	36	19¼	19	19⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25⅞	GulfWn .64	7	101	28⅛	27¼	27⅝—	1⅛
11¼	5⅛	GlfWind wt		46	7⅛	7⅛	7½—	⅛
67½	55⅝	GlfW pf 3.87		3	59¼	59¼	59¼+	⅝
9	6¼	Gulton Ind	216	12	6⅝	6½	6½	

H

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	17⅝	HalPrint .80	8	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
165	134	Halburt 1.12	38	173	146	144	144⅝—	1½
18¾	13½	HamPap .50	21	15	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Hamond .40	10	145	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅝
15⅝	9¼	Hndlmn .48	10	100	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
19⅝	16¾	Hand Ha .72	14	3	18½	18½	18½	
18¾	13½	HanesCp .60	7	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
60¼	52	HanaM 1.35	23	16	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
35¼	25	Harcourt 1	11	10	27⅝	27	27¼—	⅛
22	11½	Hardees .16	20	81	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
25⅝	22½	Harnisf 1.20	8	20	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	½
49¼	39	Harris Int 1	17	7	40⅛	39	40⅛+	⅝
21¾	18	Harsco 1b	8	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
29⅝	20	HrtSMrx .80	12	27	20½	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
29¼	24⅝	HartHk .20e	23	18	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
34	27⅝	HawllEl 1.56	11	36	28¼	28⅛	28½	
19¼	15⅝	Hayes Alb 1	8	18	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Hazeltine	20	28	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	HCA Ind	30	38	24⅝	24	24	— ½
58⅝	48⅛	HellhTex .24	33	16	52	51¾	51⅝—	¼
33⅞	20⅝	Hecksln .08	16	17	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅝
20⅝	15⅝	HclaM .33t	36	39	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
44½	39⅝	HenzHJ 1.04	13	109	41	40½	40⅞+	¼
32⅞	24½	HelenaR .76	13	17	25⅛	25	25	+ ¼
6	4	Helena Curt		8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
39⅝	32¼	Hellerint .84	16	41	34	33¾	33⅝—	⅛
15⅞	13¼	HelmeP .60	8	7	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
36½	26¼	Helmer Pay	17	11	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	—⅛
7⅝	7	Heminc .60e		4	7	7	7	
78	69¼	Hercule 1.12	21	132	75⅛	73¾	74	— ⅝
24¾	18⅝	HershF 1.10	12	18	19⅛	19	19	
59½	50	Heublein .92	26	340	52⅝	52	52⅞+	⅝
94⅝	83⅝	Hew Pck .20	60	66	91¼	90	90½+	⅝
8⅞	6½	High Voltg	66	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
43⅝	29⅝	Hilton Htl 1	16	40	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
6⅞	4¼	HMW Ind		32	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
38	29¾	HobrtMf .64	19	17	31	30½	30⅝—	½
39½	32⅝	HoerWal .97	12	6	32½	32½	32½—	¼
21	10⅝	Hoff Elctrn	9	17	13	12¾	12⅞	
42⅞	30	Holidyln .27	24	101	34½	33½	33½—	⅞
63	47	HlidyA 1.70t		20	50¾	50⅛	50⅛—	1
15⅝	13⅝	HollySg .85e	7	8	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
34	23	Hmestke .40	24	134	31¾	31¼	31¾+	⅛
140⅝	105½	Hnywll 1.40	29	405	121	118	120⅞+	3⅝
41	33	HovrBl 1.20	10	5	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
15¾	9⅞	Horizon Cp	2	25	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
21⅞	12	Hospit Afll	11	170	13¾	12⅞	13⅝+	⅞
37	19¾	HspAm .06e	17	164	20¼	19¼	19½—	⅝
26⅝	19	Host Intl .36	18	56	21	20½	21	+ ⅝
16⅛	12⅝	Houdall .60a	8	14	13⅛	13	13	
31⅛	29½	Houd pf 2.25		1	29½	29½	29½—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Hug Miff .40	9	135	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅞
10	6½	House Fbric	15	136	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
35⅝	25⅝	HousehF .86	10	1479	28	26½	26½—	1⅝
58⅝	45	HouF pf2.50		47	48½	47⅛	47⅛—	1⅛
79½	59	HouF pf2.37		1	61¼	61¼	61¼—	¾
51¼	42⅞	HougLP 1.40	14	838	45⅝	45¼	45⅝+	⅛
66½	55½	HouNGs .60	20	83	62¼	61⅛	62	+ ½
68¼	57½	HouG pf2.50		12	63⅛	63	63	+ ⅛
34⅞	26¾	HowJohn .16	33	30	30⅝	29¾	30⅛+	½
21¾	11⅛	Howmet .70	9	56	13	12⅞	13	
21⅝	19⅞	Hubbd 1.51e	13	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
24¾	20⅛	HudBay .80e	19	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
9½	7⅞	HughHat .40	9	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
57⅞	45⅛	Hughes Tool	23	1538	50½	47⅝	48⅝—	2⅝
13⅞	13⅛	HuttnEF .40	5	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
37	25⅝	HuycCp .24a	34	14	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅝
14⅝	10	Hydrml .12e	11	9	11⅛	11	11	

I

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	29⅝	IdahoP 1.76	10	67	30½	29¾	29¾—	⅝
18⅞	14⅞	IdealBas .70	10	21	15¾	15⅝	15½+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	IdeaToy .53t	10	171	7⅝	7	7⅛+	¼
29	22⅝	IllCent 1.22	7	608	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅝
127	101	IllCent pfA6		2	109	108	108	— ⅝
55½	47½	IllCen pf3.50		20	49	48½	48½+	⅝
34¾	29⅝	IllPowr 2.20	12	47	30⅞	30¼	30⅝—	⅛
56⅞	54	IlPbw pf4.12		z100	55	55	55	+ ¾
35	35½	IllTool .36	28	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
19	12	Imprl C Am	8	54	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
47⅝	36¾	INA Cp 1.50	8	572	41⅛	39¾	40	— ⅝
10⅝	8½	Incme Capit		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
10½	10	IncCCu .90e		30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27½	22½	Indian H .80	7	40	23	22⅝	22½—	¼
84½	82⅝	IndHd pf4.50		2	81	81	81	— 1⅝
28⅝	25¼	IndnaG 1.84	9	2	27¾	27½	27½—	¼
29⅛	25	InplsPL 1.62	8	19	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
44⅞	35⅛	IndstNat .96	12	7	35⅛	35	35	— ⅝
69½	60⅝	IngerR 2.16	15	367	64⅝	63	63⅝+	⅝
48¾	44½	IngR pf2.35		x17	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	
45⅝	42½	InlCntA 1.60	13	20	43⅛	42¼	42¼—	1⅝
33½	30	Inland Stl 2	9	49	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	½
10⅞	8	Inmont .15e	9	31	9⅛	8⅞	9	
15	211¼	Inslico .70	8	136	11½	11	11½+	⅛
20¼	17⅝	Insc pfA1.25		1	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
52½	45½	InspirCop 2	9	67	48½	48	48¼—	¼
19⅝	16⅝	Instllnv .80e	10	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
54	50	Interco 1.28	13	33	50¼	49	49	— 1⅛
29	26⅝	lntrkIn 1.80	8	13	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
456½	404½	IBM 5.60	40	293	449½	444⅝	448⅞+	4
22⅝	11⅝	IntChm Nuc	66	62	14⅛	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
98	83	IntFlaF .43b	80	110	98	96⅛	98	+ 2⅝
39	31⅝	IntHar 1.40a	9	98	35	34½	34⅝—	⅝
16½	14¼	IntHold 1.53e		3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Int Indust		64	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
14⅛	7	IntlndA wt		1	8	8	8	
29⅞	22⅞	IntMinC .40	15	170	29	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
12⅛	8½	Int Mng	100	99	9	8½	9	+ ½
34⅛	28½	IntMllf 1.25	10	5	28⅝	28¾	28⅝—	⅛
36⅝	32	Int Nickel 1	24	146	35⅛	35½	35¾	
43⅝	35¾	IntPap 1.50a	16	123	37¼	36⅝	37⅛+	¼
62	60½	IntPap pf 4		210	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
9⅝	7¼	Int Rectifier	26	12	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
60⅝	49	IntT&T 1.24	13	670	51¼	50⅝	51	+ ¼
109	90	IntTT pfH4		12	93	92½	92½+	½
103	89	ITT pf14.50		103	91	90½	90¾+	½
101½	85½	IntTT pfJ4		2	87½	87¼	87¼+	½
100	84	IntTT pfK4		13	86	85½	85½+	1
74	60	ITT pfN2.25		125	62¼	61¾	61⅝+	⅛
98¾	87	IntTT pfO5		3	88	87½	88	+ ¼
25⅝	21¼	IntUtll .75	12	241	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
60½	53	Int Util A		2	58½	58½	58½	
40	34½	IntUtl pf1.25		1	38	38	38	
23½	17	Interpace 1	8	47	19⅝	18¼	19⅝+	1¼
72	66	Intrpce pf 5		4	66½	65⅝	66⅛—	⅝
25⅝	17½	IntpGp .55e	8	30	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
14	10	Intrst Brds	12	31	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
19⅝	18	IntrsPw 1.32	11	12	18½	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4	Interst Strs		24	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	¼
11⅝	7¼	Interst Unit	7	12	8	7⅝	7⅝	
35⅝	25⅛	IowBef 1.48t	7	256	25⅜	23	25¾+	⅝
18⅞	17⅝	Iowa El 1.30	7	24	18¼	18	18¼	
20⅝	19½	IowaIIG 1.44	7	30	20⅛	20	20⅛	
24¾	22⅝	IowaPL 1.68	10	27	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅝
21⅝	19¾	IwaPSv 1.44	10	23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅞	5¼	IpcoHsp .15t	56	135	5¾	5	5⅛—	⅝
37½	26	ITE Im .60b	12	16	27¼	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
53⅝	36⅝	Itek Corp	22	99	42	40½	41⅝+	⅝

J-K

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	15	JamesF .32	14	20	17½	17	17⅝+	⅝
23½	19	Jantzen .60	10	1	19½	19½	19½	
16½	12¾	Japan 1.73e		59	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
		Jpn fn1.73e		7	14	13⅞	14	
71¾	61	JfnPilot .92	17	26	69½	68⅝	69⅝+	⅝
54½	51	JrCPLt pf 4		z50	51	51	51	
55½	47⅝	Jewel C 1.66	12	229	47½	46⅝	47	— ⅛
33	23⅝	JimWalt .68	9	157	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	½
38½	29	JmW pf 1.60		22	32¼	31½	31¾—	¼
27¼	25⅛	JHanl 1.95e		14	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ⅛
33	23¾	JhnMan 1.20	9	208	24⅝	24	24¼+	⅛
137¾	115⅝	JhnJoh .40a	59	137	127¾	126¾	127	
37⅝	27⅛	Johns Sv .80	12	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
61½	49⅝	JonLog .80	14	4	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
20⅝	17¾	JonLau 1.35	8	28	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
30	24½	Jrgnsn 1.30b	7	7	25	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
31¼	20¾	Jostens .73	10	31	20¾	20⅛	20⅛—	⅝
37⅝	28¾	JoyMfg 1.40	13	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅝	12½	KaisAlm .50	25	255	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
62	58	Kas57pf 4.75		2	59	58	58	— 1
61½	58	Kasssof 4.75		3	57½	57½	57½—	1
12¼	9¼	KaisCem .50	8	57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
36½	35	KlCm pf2.50		1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
14⅛	12⅝	KanMillr .10	8	72	13⅝	13¼	13½—	¼
32⅞	30⅝	KCtyPL 2.20	9	14	31⅝	31½	31½—	⅛
62½	62	KCPL pf4.35		z50	61	60	60	— 2
42	34½	KCSou Ind 2	8	6	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—	⅝
23¾	21⅞	KanGEl 1.52	8	39	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅝	16	KanNeb 1.02	12	24	17¼	16¾	16¾—	¼
30	24⅝	KanPLt 1.48	10	7	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8¾	6⅝	Katy Ind	11	22	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
26⅝	22⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		7	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅛
45⅝	33½	KaufBrd .12	27	189	34⅛	34	34⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	KawcBrl .20	17	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	KayserR .60	6	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	KeeneCp .10	8	24	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
19⅞	15	Killerind .40	7	49	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
32⅝	27⅜	Kellogg .08	17	241	28⅞	28	28⅛—	⅝
31⅝	25⅛	KlseyH 1.30	8	18	28¾	27¾	28	+ ¼
30⅝	24	Kanmlal .84	9	5	23¾	23¼	23½—	½
32⅝	24	Kenncll 1.40	10	401	29	27⅝	28⅛—	⅝
29⅝	24	Kenncll 1.40	10	401	29	27⅝	28¼—	⅝
26⅝	24⅝	KyUtil 1.74	9	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
77⅝	65⅛	KerrMG .60	33	252	72½	71⅝	71⅝—	⅛
150½	132	KerM pf4.50		7	145	145	145	— 1
20⅝	16	KeysCn .20e	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
29⅝	21⅝	KiddeC .60a	7	12	22¼	22	22¼+	⅝
54⅝	52¼	Kidde pfB 4		1	52½	52½	52½—	¼
61⅝	47¼	Kid pf A2.20		2	47¼	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
13⅝	10¼	KingDSt .30	12	41	12	11⅝	11⅞	
40⅞	27⅛	Kirsch C .72	14	16	31	30¾	30¾—	⅛
37⅞	22⅝	KLM Airlin		6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅝
57⅝	49⅛	KnightN .28	26	89	53	52⅝	53	+ ¼
21¾	15⅛	Koehrg .30e	10	1	16½	16½	16½	
39⅝	33½	Kppers 1.72	9	15	37	36¼	35⅜+	⅛
58½	52⅞	Kopr pf 4		z60	56½	56	56	+ ½
12⅞	6⅝	Kracorp Ind	6	28	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
50⅝	43⅝	Krafico 1.77	13	183	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛+	⅝
51⅛	42½	KrgeSS .17	43	865	44	43⅝	43⅝	
27⅛	19½	Kroehlr .80a	7	21	23⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
24⅝	20⅛	Kroger 1.30	12	80	21½	21⅛	21½	
18	14⅝	Kysor In .60	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

L

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	20⅝	LacGas 1.50	8	2	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜—	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Lams Sess 1	10	1	15	15	15	
33	23	LaneBry .65	13	12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
32¾	27⅞	Larwn 2.67e	10	29	28	27⅝	28	
9⅝	6⅝	LearSleg .20	10	181	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
32	28⅝	LearS pf2.25		7	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	Leasco .40	5	68	13	12⅝	12⅝	
34	26⅝	Lasco pf2.20		15	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—	⅛
47⅝	37⅝	Lasewy .44b	17	8	42	41⅝	41⅝—	1¼
21⅛	13⅝	LeedsN .50	10	30	15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
19	14⅝	Leesona .40	13	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	LehPCm .60	8	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	
2⅛	1⅛	LehVal Ind		16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	16⅝	Lehmn 1.57e		75	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
23	12⅝	Lennar Crp	7	16	15⅛	15	16	— ⅝
44	36	Lenox .56b	22	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	LverFd Cap		3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13⅝	12½	LvFdln .75a		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
47⅝	36	LeviStrs .48	16	17	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
27⅞	14⅝	Levitz Fura	20	1039	14⅝	13¾	14⅛—	⅝
8⅛	6	WFE Cp		36	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
42⅛	37⅝	LibbOF 2.20	9	47	40	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
81	77	LbOF pf4.75		12	79	78⅝	79	+ ¾
6¼	5⅝	LibbMcNL		13	5⅝	5½	5½	
23⅞	18	LibrtyCp .30	9	1	18½	18½	18½—	¼
13⅝	10⅝	LibrtyLn .50	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
16¾	15⅝	LibyL pf1.25		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
42⅞	38⅛	LiggMy 2.50	11	51	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
89½	72¼	LillyEli .76	48	274	89⅝	88¼	89⅛+	1½
48¼	35½	LincNat 1.08	11	63	37¼	36¾	37¼+	⅛
97½	72½	LincNt pf 3		4	75½	75¼	75½+	½
6½	4½	Lionel Corp	13	19	4⅝	4½	4½	
13½	9	Littnind .32t	37	119	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16¼	10¼	Litton pfc pf		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
21⅝	19½	Litton pfB 2		35	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
9⅝	7⅝	Lckheed Air	7	119	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
48	33	LoewCp 1.16	9	1656	35¾	34⅝	35⅝+	1⅝
23⅞	12¼	LmasFin .32	15	134	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
52⅝	45	LomM 3.53e	13	32	49	48½	48⅝—	⅝
14⅛	11	Londonfwn	8	8	14	14	14	+ ⅛
25⅝	17¾	LoneStarl 1	8	63	18½	18	18⅛—	⅝
40⅞	34⅝	LoneSG 1.40	14	64	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
23¾	21⅝	LnglsLt 1.42	10	27	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
80⅝	72⅝	LongDrg .48	46	14	74	73⅝	73⅝—	⅛
5¾	3⅞	Loral Corp	21	12	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
46¾	32⅝	LaLandEx 1	28	316	35⅝	34¼	35¼+	⅛
31¾	29¼	La Pacif	10	154	25	25⅝	25⅝+	⅝
35¾	31½	LousGE 1.80	12	3	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
24½	19½	Lwenstn .90	8	x2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	LTV Corp		90	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
34⅝	30⅛	LTVCp pf 5		2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
46	38⅝	Lubrizol .43	33	79	44¼	43	43⅝—	⅝
16⅝	12¼	LckySt .50b	13	96	10⅝	12⅝	10⅝+	⅛
20⅛	17½	Ludlow 1.08	9	26	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
37⅝	23	LukesStl .80	11	34	28½	27⅝	28½+	⅝
7⅝	5⅞	LVO Corp	30	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	Lykes Yngst		185	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
30⅝	25⅝	Lyk pf2.50k		43	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅝
16⅝	10⅞	LyncCSy .40	26	3	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛

M

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	10	MacAn .87e	15	25	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	¼
4⅝	3½	Mac Donald		35	4	3⅞	4	
12⅞	9¾	Macke .30e	9	1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
12⅛	9	Macmll .52t	8	246	9⅝	9	8⅝—	⅛
47⅝	38⅛	Macy RH 1	12	15	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
13⅝	12	MadF 1.55e		73	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Mad Sq Gar	26	96	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
21⅝	11	MagicCf .32	8	345	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
29⅝	16⅝	Magnvx 1.20	13	514	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
32	23⅝	Mallory .96	12	10	23⅝	23½	23½—	¼
35½	27½	MalHyde .32	22	29	28	27¼	27¾+	¼
31	24⅝	Manpwr .72	13	11	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
37¼	32	MfrHan 1.56	12	183	33⅛	32¾	32⅞+	¼
42⅛	33½	MAPCO .54	26	23	38	37⅛	37	+ ¼
33⅛	20⅝	Marathon M	8	214	23⅞	23	23⅛—	⅝
37¾	32⅝	MrthnO 1.60	12	255	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	
27⅝	22	Marcor .80	10	479	23⅝	23	23⅛	
59⅝	45⅝	Marcr pf A2		27	49¼	48	49	+ 1⅛
52	34	Mrconl .96t	15	102	42½	41¼	42	+ 1¼
32¾	28⅛	MarMld 1.80	8	55	28⅝	28⅛	28¼—	⅛
49⅝	40⅝	MarionL .21	44	x20	45	44½	44⅛+	⅛
48¾	31¾	Mrlen 1.16e	17	61	33½	33	33⅛—	⅛
57¼	40¾	Marley .40	22	3	43½	43½	43½	
11¼	9	Marqutt Cm	29	25	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
41	31½	Marriott	52	80	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
37⅛	30½	MrshFd 1.18	13	51	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	¼
19½	17	MartnM 1.15	7	55	17½	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
11	8¾	MartnMA .40	39	7	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
36⅞	27	MrylCp .50	12	12	27½	27	27	— ¼
60	48½	MascoCp .20	38	52	51½	50⅝	51	— ⅝
33⅛	24⅝	Masonite .43	14	33	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
23	19⅝	MassyF .15as	11	37	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
29⅝	23⅝	MassMut 2e	12	60	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅝
22	21⅝	Masml 1.23e		21	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	⅝
35⅝	24	Mlsush .28e	9	238	27⅝	27	27¼+	¼
		Mtsu fn.28e		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
14⅝	5¼	Mattel .10		716	7¼	6¾	6⅝—	¼
52⅝	38⅝	MayDSt 1.60	18	105	39½	38	38	— 1½
18⅝	9⅝	MaysJW .50	9	17	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
43⅝	34⅝	Maytag 1.30	17	13	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
34½	25	MCA Inc .64	10	4	26⅛	26½	26½—	⅝
24	19⅝	McCord .88	9	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
30¾	23	McCrry 1.20	6	79	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
80½	55⅝	McDrmott 1	25	303	60⅝	58⅝	60¼	+⅛
76⅝	61½	McDonalds	73	413	69⅝	68⅝	69	— ¼
37⅞	32½	McDonD .40	10	94	37½	37⅛	37½+	⅝
40¼	32	McGEd 1.50	13	23	35	34⅝	34½	
16⅞	12½	McGrwH .48	13	180	12⅝	12¼	12⅛—	¼
28¼	22½	M GH pf1.??		20	23½	23	23	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	McGrg Do.l	21	29	4⅝	4	4½+	⅛
58⅝	46	McIntyre		z20	56	56	56	+ ½
19⅝	16¾	McKee .45e	11	2	17	16⅝	17	
49¼	43¼	McLean .60	14	16	47⅞	47½	47½	
22	15⅝	McLouth Stl	14	52	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
15⅝	12½	McNell .78	8	16	13½	13⅝	13½+	⅛
16¼	14⅝	MeadCp .60	14	79	16	15⅝	16	
42	38½	Mad pfA2.80		1	39⅝	39¼	39⅛—	½
41	39	Mad pfB2.80		5	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅝
38	27⅝	Medusa 1.25	10	4	28	28	28	
4	3⅝	MEI Cp	10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
34	24⅝	MelvSho .43	23	23	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
18½	9⅝	Memorex	36	198	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	½
17½	12¼	Menasc .75t	7	14	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ½
168¾	151	MrcanS 1.40	26	5	166⅝	165¾	166	+ ¼
101½	86¼	Merck 1.18	50	129	101	99	99½—	1
20½	15⅝	Meredith .70	8	20	15¼	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
32⅝	19⅝	MerrLyn .56	9	392	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	½
83	66½	MsaPet .10b	21	24	69⅝	69¼	69⅛+	¼
170	138⅝	Ms sl pf2.20		1	142	142	142	— 1⅝
9⅝	8⅛	MesabT .86e	11	48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Mesta Mch		5	15½	11½	15½+	⅛
24	20⅝	MGM	14	15	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
32⅝	19⅝	Metrom .50b	11	79	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅝
53	49¼	MtrE pf3.90		20	49¼	49¼	49¼	
98⅝	69	MGIC In .10	64	296	82⅝	81⅛	82¼+	1⅝
20⅛	15	MchGs 1.04	13	12	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Micrdot .40e	7	27	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	¼
19½	17⅝	MidCntT .96	11	108	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅝
27½	22¼	MdSUtll 1.10	11	18	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
18⅝	16½	MdldM 1.63e	10	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16¾	13¾	Midl Ros .80	10	29	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
78½	71½	MidR pf4.75		2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝+	⅛
60	55⅝	MilesLb 1.28	20	13	57	56⅝	57	
31	24⅝	MillBrd .36a	21	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
88⅞	79⅝	MinnMM 1	39	551	86½	85⅛	85⅛+	⅝
22½	20½	MinnPL 1.41	8	39	21¼	20⅝	21	
30⅝	20⅝	MissnEq .24	16	37	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
20⅝	16	MissRivr .90	10	66	16⅝	16	16	
29⅝	25⅛	MPCem 1.60	9	13	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	½
17⅝	15½	MoPbS .84b	9	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
75½	61	MobliO 2.80	11	247	66¼	64⅝	66¼+	2
30⅝	21⅝	Mohas 1.40	9	32	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛—	⅝

(Continued on next page.)

We are pleased to announce an expansion of our International operations.

William I. Strub
has joined our organization, and has
been elected an Executive Vice-President of our affiliate

Tucker, Anthony Overseas Ltd., whose other officers are:

Christian Humann, President
François D. Sicart, Executive Vice-President

In addition to our present office at **9 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France,**
the firm's new offices in Europe are:

AMSTERDAM
Singel 540
Amsterdam-C, Holland
Frank G. Putman, Co-Manager
Hugo Weening, Co-Manager

LAUSANNE
11, Rue de Langallerie
1003 Lausanne, Switzerland
Philipp Brunschwiler, Co-Manager
Robert Gaelle, Co-Manager
Wilfried Brunschwiler

LUGANO
Piazza Monte Ceneri 9
6901 Lugano, Switzerland
Giancarlo Bertoli, Manager
Peter Luginbühl

TUCKER ANTHONY
TUCKER ANTHONY & R L DAY

Established in 1892.
Members New York, American, and Boston Stock Exchanges.

These securities have been placed privately outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March, 1973.

400,000 Shares

AMERICAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, INC.

Class 'A' Common Stock

(Par Value $0,01 Per Share)

$6,50 per Share

Wolffer International Limited

هكذا من الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

52-73 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7½	Mhwk Data			61	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
17¾	Mohk Rub 1		5	2	19½	19½	19½	
14½	Mohybden		16	57	17	16⅞	16⅞	
8½	Monagm In		8	17	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
25	MonrEq	.44	16	274	27½	25⅝	26¼—	1⅜
47⅜	Monsnt	1.80	15	247	52½	52¼	52½+	⅜
59⅜	Moss pf 2.75			1	62¾	62¾	62¾	
32⅝	MntDUt	1.94	9	12	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
33¾	MntPw	1.74	13	25	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
12⅜	Mony	1.05e	12	98	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
13½	Mor McCor		16	8	15½	15½	15½	
91½	Morgan	2.92	15	196	100⅜	99¾	100⅝+	2⅜
15⅝	MorrKn	.20r	7	17	18½	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
21½	MorseEl	pd 1.12		9	26½	26½	26½	
10	Morse S	.75	6	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	
21¾	MtaTA	2.25e	9	37	23¼	22	22¼	
111	Mtcple	.60a	3	142	122	119¾	122	+ 2⅜
57¾	MtFtlS	1.85	22	375	73⅜	68½	73	+ 5¾
21	MStaTT	1.25	9	x16	21¾	21½	21⅝+	⅛
19	MSL Ind		6	4	20½	20¾	20¾—	⅛
5⅝	Muntord	.28	9	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
61⅞	Myrid pf 4.50			2	77¾	77¾	77¾	
27½	Mncing	1.64	8	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
19⅜	MrphyC	1.20	9	57	23	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
48	Murph O	.60	21	55	53¾	53	53¾—	¼
25½	MurrOh	.60b	10	x23	25¼	25⅛	25⅜—	⅛
17⅜	MutuO	1.36e		25	18¾	18¾	18¾+	⅛
14⅛	Mybrsl	.80	12	58	15¼	15⅛	15¾+	¾

N

51	Nabisco	2.30	15	115	54¾	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
30¾	Naico Ch	.83	30	25	61⅝	60⅜	61½—	½
17⅜	NarcoSci	.60	15	18	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
52¼	NashuaC	.52	24	19	53¾	52¾	52⅜—	1⅛
23½	NatAlrl	.75a	10	107	27	26¼	26½+	⅜
15⅜	NAlvis	1.45e		24	18½	18½	18½+	⅜
26¾	NCan pf	1.52		1	27¾	27¾	27¾+	½
26¾	NtCashR	.20	64	190	30¾	29¾	30⅜+	½
84¾	NtChem	.34	53	63	87¾	86½	87	+ ⅝
14⅝	NatCtlVL	.90	7	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
47½	NatDet	2.36	8	17	49	48¾	48¾	
15	NtFuel	1.40	12	118	15¾	15¼	15¾—	⅛
36½	NatFuel	1.80	7	25	39½	38⅞	39¼—	⅛
30	Nat Gen	.50	6	98	30¾	30½	30¾+	⅛
15⅜	NatGrp	1.25	8	89	16	15⅝	15¾—	⅛
7⅞	N Home	.20	10	55	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3½	Nat Ind	.05e	9	13	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
8¾	Natind pf	.60		7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12¾	NtInd pf	1.25		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
30½	N Prst	1.10e	6	17	33¾	33¾	33¾—	⅛
33¼	N Semcndtr		50	116	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
21¼	NatSvin	.70	13	16	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
29	Nat Stnd	.75	35	16	31½	31¼	31½+	⅛
51¾	N Steel	2.50	10	21	39½	39¼	39¾+	⅛
7⅛	Nat Tea	.60	52	714	7¾	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29	NatUtil	.90	11	27	30¾	30½	30½+	⅛
53¾	Natomas	.25	57	55	58¾	57⅝	57⅝—	⅛
12	Neptune	.40	18	17	12¾	12	12¾	
36½	NevPw	1.30	10	20	36½	36	36½	
20¾	NvPw pf	1.60	2150	21¼	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛
24¼	NEngEl	1.68	9	41	25	24⅝	24⅝—	½
35	NE TT	2.36	13	10	35¾	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
	Nwpwhl			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅝	Nwmt	1.84	17	306	27½	26¾	27⅛+	⅜
97	Nwmt pf	4.50		4	100	99½	99½+	½
18⅜	NY Hon	.30	24	37	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	⅜
29½	NYSEG	2.46	10	38	30¾	30⅜	30⅛—	⅛
110¼	NYSE pf	8.80	2170	112	111¼	112	+	⅜
16	Nig MP	1.14	9	68	16⅜	16	16⅜+	⅛
63½	NiSM pf	4.85		2360	63½	63½	63½	
52	NiSM pf	3.50		250	52¾	52¾	52¾	
47¼	NiSM pf	3.60		2100	47¼	47¼	47¼	
16⅛	NiagS	1.24e		16	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
14½	NL Ind	1	9	153	14¾	14½	14¾	

NEW YORK, March 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:*

Commodity and units	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.42¾	*.38½
Coffee Santos, lb.	1.62½	1.46
TEXTILES		
Cotton 84-60 38½ yds.	.23	.19¼
METALS		
Copper (Elect.), ton	1,322.00	1,220.00
Lead, Pig, New York, ton	87.00	78.50
Lead, Scrap No. 1 hvy Phila.	42-43	36-37
Steel, spot, lb.	.16	.15½
Tin, Straits, lb.	.60-60½	82½-83
Zinc (Straits), lb.	2.85	1.79½
Silver, U.S. basis lb.	1.19-1.20½	.17
Silver, N.Y., oz.	2.150	1.63¾

COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	517.8	395.2
Reuters (base 100 Sept. 18, 1931)	517.8	395.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 14, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 5.90-94, July 6.40, Sept. 5.10-05, Oct. 7.84, March 7.45, May 7.43, July 7.35.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Wool: May 310.5 a, July 277.3 b, Oct. 269.0 b, Dec. 266.0 b, May 255.8 b, July 247.0 b.

Cocoa: March 36.85, May 36.85, July 36.97, Sept. 35.70, Dec. 36.70, March 36.80.

Copper: March 65.80, May 65.50, July 65.20, Sept. 64.90, Oct. 64.30, Dec. 63.80, Jan. 63.65, March 63.45.

Orange juice: March 43.10 b, May 43.80, July 43.50 b, Sept. 44.55 b, Nov. 44.85 b, Jan. 45.35 b, May 45.45 b.

Potatoes: April 7.37, May 8.36, Nov. 3.50.

Silver: March 222.00, April 222.40, May 224.00, July 227.10, Sept. 230.30, Dec. 234.40, Jan. 235.40, March 237.80, May 240.10, July 243.40.

Closing prices on March 14, 1973

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
CHICAGO FUTURES				
WHEAT				
Mar	2.26	2.22½	2.23½	2.30¾ 2.22½
May	2.29½	2.27¾	2.19½	2.27 2.18
Jul	2.16	2.19¼	2.10	2.14½ 2.10
Sep	2.14¼	2.17¾	2.08	2.12 2.07
Dec	2.10	2.17	2.08½	2.12½ 2.07
CORN				
May	1.56½	1.48½	1.56½	1.58¼ 1.48
Jul	1.53¾	1.57¼	1.51¼	1.56½ 1.54½
Sep	1.50½	1.55	1.50½	1.54 1.51½
Dec	1.48½	1.52	1.48½	1.50¼ 1.49¼
Mar	1.43½	1.46	1.43½	1.45½ 1.44
May	1.46½	1.49¼	1.46½	1.48¾ 1.47½
Jul	.82	.85	.81¼	.84½ .83
SOYBEANS				
Mar	6.04	6.32	6.04	6.22 6.33
May	6.03	6.08	6.03	6.03 6.18
Jul	5.65	5.88	5.63	5.80½ 5.75
Aug	5.37¼	5.39	5.29½	5.34 5.41½
Sep	4.25¾	4.45	4.26¾	4.45 4.41¾
Nov	3.85	3.96¾	3.77½	3.93 3.91
Jan	3.72¾	3.96	3.72¾	3.92 3.87½
Mar	3.72½	3.95½	3.72½	3.92 3.87½
SOYBEAN OIL				
Mar	13.50	14.00	13.47	13.83 13.62
May	13.60	14.07	13.43	13.91 13.85
Jul	13.60	14.03	13.49	13.86 13.78
Aug	13.30	13.75	13.20	13.55 13.50
Sep	12.83	13.25	12.75	13.05 13.15
Oct	11.85	12.15	11.65	12.10 12.00
Dec	10.85	11.30	10.80	11.15 11.20
Jan	10.75	11.05	10.70	10.90 10.90
Mar	10.60	10.75	10.60	10.70 10.60
SOYBEAN MEAL				
Mar	188.00	199.00	188.00	194.50 198.00
May	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00 199.60
Jul	187.40	189.00	182.50	183.15 182.60
Aug	184.00	185.50	184.00	185.00 189.00
Sep	176.50	182.00	176.50	178.50 181.50
Oct	136.50	142.00	136.50	142.00 141.50
Dec	118.20	125.50	118.20	125.50 123.20
Jan	116.50	123.30	116.50	123.00 121.50
B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.				
SILVER				
Apr	225.00	225.00	220.50	222.50 222.80
Jun	227.50	228.20	223.50	225.50 225.20
Aug	231.00	231.20	225.50	228.00 228.60
Oct	233.50	233.70	228.70	230.60 230.80
Dec	237.00	237.60	232.00	234.00 233.60
Feb	238.60	239.50	234.50	236.90 236.30
Apr	241.00	241.00	236.00	239.00 238.50
Jun	243.00	243.30	239.50	241.10 240.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE				
Apr	47.50	47.60	46.77	46.95 47.25
Jun	47.45	47.45	46.57	46.80 47.00
Aug	45.50	46.70	45.75	45.90 46.22
Oct	45.25	45.25	44.45	44.65 44.90
Dec	44.75	44.80	44.05	44.25 44.50
Feb	44.90	44.90	43.95	44.10 44.30
Apr	44.75	44.75	43.90	44.00 44.20
Sales: April 5595; June 6613; Aug 2408; AOct 1031; Dec 693; Feb 99; April 21.				
SHELL EGGS				
Mar	47.00	48.30	47.00	a48.25 47.90
Apr	49.15	49.50	48.25	48.80 49.20
May	45.40	45.50	44.30	44.60 45.25
Jun	47.50	47.95	46.10	46.50 a48.10
Jul	53.00	53.00	48.90	49.00 a51.00
Aug	51.30	51.75	49.75	49.75 51.00
Sep	55.30	55.60	53.30	53.30 a 5.25
Oct	49.50	50.00	49.50	b47.75 51.25
Nov	—	—	—	853.50 a54.00
Dec	52.00	53.35	52.60	53.00 54.50
Sales: March; April 970; May 1428; June 87; July 11; Aug 3; Sep 219; Oct 1; Nov 0; Dec 9.				
LIVE HOGS				
Apr	38.35	38.45	37.40	37.55 38.40
Jun	38.00	38.20	37.52	37.80 38.25
Jul	37.85	38.20	37.45	37.80 38.15
Aug	36.35	36.55	35.75	a35.77 36.35
Oct	34.05	34.35	33.50	33.75 b34.17
Dec	32.85	33.15	32.50	32.75 b33.25
Feb	32.50	32.70	32.40	32.85 33.50
Apr	31.25	31.25	30.50	30.50 b31.25
Sales: April 1970; June 1175; July 742; Aug 144; Oct 223; Dec 233; Feb 54; April 21.				
FROZEN PORK BELLIES				
Mar	55.65	56.25	55.35	b55.60 56.32
May	55.75	55.95	55.05	55.30 56.05
Jul	55.50	55.50	54.67	54.82 55.60
Aug	53.70	53.70	52.75	53.00 b54.07
Feb	46.00	46.10	45.57	45.77 a47.27
Sales: March 146; May 3544; July 2436; Aug 933; Feb 45.				
Open interest: March 1040; May 4829; July 4275; Aug 2378; Feb 21.				
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.				

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) The following quotations, supplied by National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are prices at which these securities could have been bought (net asset value) or sold (offering price plus sales charge) Wednesday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn Fnd	5.69	5.81
Affiliated Funds:		
Affwth	4.59	5.47
Affcom	4.19	4.49
Affsur	9.48	10.40
Affbnrs	4.47	4.89
Amcap F	9.63	10.52
Amcure F	11.44	N.L.
Amrm Fd		.91
Amgate	14.09	15.15
Amgro	14.51	15.86
Amshp	6.45	7.05
Amsh Diver	13.64	11.63
Amsh Equity	4.70	5.15
Amer Express:		
Amcapit	8.40	9.18
Amcome	9.00	9.84
Amvest	8.53	9.32
Amelect	8.11	8.86
Amstock	8.42	9.20
Amgth	6.07	6.64
Aminsln	5.22	5.70
Aminvs	5.24	N.L.
Amutl	8.38	9.70
Amwsh Gth	2.77	3.03
Anchor Group:		
Anchapit	6.25	6.85
Anchwth	9.02	9.86
Anchome	7.77	8.53
Anchf Inv	8.35	9.15
Anchvest	9.46	10.37
Anchash N	13.55	14.79
Anchmon	4.27	4.67
Anchax Fd	9.89	10.81
Atlas Houghton:		
Atlas A	5.16	5.61
Atlas B	7.59	8.25
Atlstock	6.10	6.67
Atlchen	4.63	5.03
Axe Grth	12.70	13.88
Axehamon	11.88	N.L.
Axe Pric Fd	7.85	8.36
Axe York Gr	6.70	6.49
Axe Hill	10.89	N.L.
Axe Ken	12.60	N.L.
Axe Ken	11.74	N.L.
Axe Utk	5.14	5.62
Axedstk	5.44	5.95
Axe Fnd	10.58	11.56
Axe Fnd	3.83	4.24
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullock	14.27	15.68
Bullstn	22.22	24.41
Bullwld	5.96	4.34
Calif W S	10.42	11.41
CALIV Vnt	12.45	13.63
Canadn Fd	11.54	N.L.
Capital Gth	11.18	12.09
Capiam	7.98	8.75
Capital Gth	2.94	3.24
Capital Sh	6.18	6.77
Capital Trs	13.37	14.61
Centry Sh	13.95	15.25
Channing Funds:		
Chnbalan	11.61	12.69
Chnbond	9.66	10.56
Chncom St	1.47	1.61
Chngrwth	6.10	6.67
Chnincom	7.14	7.80
Chnspecl	1.90	2.08
Chnvent	9.74	10.64
Chase Gr Boston:		
Chase Fund	9.58	10.38
Chase Fri Cap	7.90	7.65
Chase Shrhld	8.07	8.82
Chase Special	7.43	8.34
Chemical	11.52	12.60
Colonial Envrt	10.56	11.54
Colonial Equity	3.74	4.09
Colonial Fund	10.77	11.77
Colonial Growth	6.83	7.46
Colonial Income	9.93	10.85
Colonial Vent	4.41	4.82
Colu Grth	13.42	N.L.
Colu th AB	1.35	1.46
Colu th C	1.61	1.74
Comp Gr	7.15	7.81
Comp As	5.09	5.58
Comp Cp	5.72	6.27
Comp Bd	8.85	9.62
Comp Fd	8.48	9.22
Concord	10.79	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.75	13.12
Constel G	5.66	6.19
Cont Mut	8.61	N.L.
Cont Gth	8.72	8.99
Dry Cap	15.33	16.58
Dm WDiv	4.34	6.60
Dm WDal	7.32	8.00
Dvsge Fd	11.83	N.L.
Dvsgn	65.52	N.L.
Decat	10.89	11.90
Delaw	10.87	11.90
Delta	5.89	6.44
Dir Cap	5.47	5.97
Dodg Cox	16.06	N.L.
Drexel	12.34	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.91	13.13

	Bid	Ask
Levge	16.22	17.78
Spl Inc	7.98	8.75
Thrd C	13.44	11.44
E&E Fd	5.57	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.21	9.00
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.03	10.96
Growth	13.92	17.40
Income	6.38	6.97
Speci	8.54	9.33
Stock	13.78	15.06
Ebrstat	11.27	12.32
EDIE Spl	24.78	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.49	9.30
Eq Pro	3.09	3.73
Fd Am	8.11	8.89
Egret Gt	13.61	15.01
Elfun Tr	18.47	
Emer Sec	4.89	5.34
Energy	12.29	N.L.
Equity F	9.15	10.00
Fairfld	9.83	10.71
Farm Bu	10.43	N.L.
Fed Reg	11.45	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.27	10.24
Capit	12.45	13.61
Contrfd	9.55	
Conv	8.00	8.36
Dstny	7.19	
Essex	12.55	
Evrst	12.15	13.28
Fidel	16.98	18.56
Puritn	10.09	11.03
Salem	4.61	5.04
Trend	26.64	29.11
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.69	N.L.
Indust	4.59	N.L.
Incom	6.07	N.L.
Vent	4.58	N.L.
FairFd Va	12.74	13.60
Fst Investors:		
Disco		unavail
Growth		unavail
Stock		unavail
Fst Mulf	9.10	N.L.
Fst Sierr	4.59	5.37
Forum Group:		
Climb F	10.76	N.L.
100 Fd	12.76	N.L.
101 Fd	9.16	N.L.
Twen F	6.56	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.18	5.66
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.62	6.15
Incom	12.25	13.39
Mutal	9.70	10.60
Speci	11.17	12.21
Foursq	9.92	10.84
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.58	10.47
Grwth	8.03	8.80
Utlts	5.59	6.13
Incom	2.02	2.21
US Gov	10.06	11.02
FdF Dep	10.66	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.03	10.93
Impac	8.87	9.70
Ind Trd	13.52	14.76
Pilot	7.94	8.68
Gateway	9.27	10.13
GE S & S		unavail
Gen Sec	7.29	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.61	7.23
Balan	8.22	8.99
Com St	11.99	13.11
Discpl	7.52	8.49
Grth Ind	22.49	N.L.
Gulard M	24.72	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.50	4.92
Grwth	7.50	8.20
Incom	6.36	6.95
H&C Fd	12.43	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.76	N.L.
Hdib Gar	8.77	9.53
Hedge	7.58	N.L.
Heritge	2.15	2.36
Hor-Man	19.87	21.43
IDS Groups:		
Growth	4.31	4.71
Incom	4.65	4.43
Trus sh	13.55	13.72
Trus u n	8.38	
Imp Cap	10.67	11.66
Imp Gth	7.92	8.66
IncF Am	14.15	15.44
IncF Bos	6.55	7.18
Industry	8.58	9.42
INTGN	9.67	10.45
ICA	19.96	15.26
Inv Guid	8.45	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.27	
Inves Bos	12.76	13.95
Investors Group:		
IDS Grf	7.37	
IDS ndl	6.58	7.26
Muni	10.44	11.25
Prog	4.88	5.31
Stock	21.41	23.27
Select	9.58	10.35
Var Py	9.38	10.19
Inv Resh	5.22	5.70
Istel	22.37	23.68
Ivy	8.31	N.L.
JH GrthF	20.02	20.89
Janus F	17.24	N.L.
J Hanck	8.67	9.42

	Bid	Ask
J Hanc Sl	9.03	9.82
Johnston	27.57	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.87	6.43
Cus B1	19.13	23.01
Cus B2	22.77	22.75
Cus B4	9.00	9.86
Cus K1	7.88	8.63
Cus K2	6.89	7.55
Cus S1	24.32	26.57
Cus S3	12.66	13.21
Cus S4	8.98	9.84
Polar	5.14	5.63
Knickrbr	4.58	5.01
Knick Gt	6.68	7.32
Lexnck Fd	8.61	9.43
Lexington Grp:	5.91	
Cp Ldr	14.63	18.18
Lex Gr	8.04	9.77
Lex Inc	15.07	16.47
Liberty Fd	6.15	6.72
Life Stk	6.97	7.62
Life Ins	9.19	10.04
Linc Nti	9.10	9.95
Ling	3.75	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.79	N.L.
Mut	15.33	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.92	7.48
A Bus	3.31	3.58
Bnd Db	10.92	11.93
Luth Bro	11.20	12.24
Luth Inc	9.96	10.89
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.66	5.10
Incom	9.16	10.01
Pilgrm	10.87	11.91
Manhtn	4.43	4.84
Mkt Gth	2.94	N.L.
Massachusett Cor:		
Freed	8.49	9.30
Indep	8.14	8.92
Mass	12.08	13.24
Mass Financ:		
MIT	12.17	13.30
MIG	14.56	15.67
MID	14.55	15.90
MFD	14.65	16.01
MCD	15.85	17.27
Mates	3.08	N.L.
Mathers	13.07	N.L.
Mid AM	6.03	6.59
MONY F	12.00	9.18
Mut Ben	10.74	11.77
MUIF Fd	8.07	8.72
MIF Gth	4.99	5.39
M OmaG	5.23	5.68
M Omahl	9.63	10.47
Mut Shrs	14.38	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.00	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.75	10.97
Natl Ind	10.29	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.83	10.74
Bond	5.10	5.57
Divid	4.10	4.48
Growth	8.44	9.22
Pf Stk	6.78	7.41
Stock	7.58	8.28
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.66	18.11
Growth	11.57	12.60
Side	17.89	19.45
Nauw Cst	5.31	N.L.
Nauw Fd	9.90	N.L.
New Wld	14.86	15.37
Newton	14.60	16.14
Nichols	13.86	15.15
United Funds:		
Accm	7.80	8.55
Bond	8.17	8.95
Con Gr	10.94	11.99
Con Inc	10.80	11.84
Incom	14.53	15.92
Scien	7.55	8.27
Vang	7.72	8.46
Value Line Fds:		
Val Li	6.27	6.81
Incom	4.89	5.36
Lev Gr	8.69	9.09
Spl Sit	4.86	4.45
Vance Sanders:		
Bosin	7.71	8.43
Comm	8.33	9.10
Speci	8.58	9.49
Vandrbt	6.28	6.85
Vangd	22.7	2.48
Vanle TN	6.83	
Var in P	4.38	4.76
Viking	6.20	N.L.
Wall St G	9.16	10.03
Wash M	12.10	13.22
Weing Eq	12.16	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	24.42	26.49
Ivest	17.16	18.20
Morg		unavail
Techv	7.84	
Trust	13.31	14.55
Wellsl		unavail
Wellfin	11.82	12.92
Windr	8.58	9.38
Wsef Ind	4.33	4.75
Wealt Grt	9.69	10.32
Wincp Fd	5.71	6.25
Winfield	4.72	5.17
Wisc Fd	6.23	6.81
Ziegler	10.37	11.34

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 14, 1973

		High	Low	Last	Chg'e
INDUSTRIALS					
5640	Abitibi	$ 11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
1650	Acklands	$ 13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
200	Agra Ind	$ 13	13	13	
3257	Alta Gas T	$ 26½	26¼	26½	
100	Alta Nat	$ 21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
2760	Algo Cent	$ 14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
420	Argus C pr	$ 14	14	14	— ⅛
200	Atl Sugar	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2782	Bank N S	$ 35¾	35¼	35½	— 1½
7342	Bell Canad	$ 44½	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
253	BC Forest	$ 34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
2453	Block Bros	320	315	315	
2950	Bovis Cor	275	265	275	
2353	Brafor Res	260	260	260	— 5
130	Burns Fds	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
935	Calgary P	$ 28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
425	Can Malt	$ 30½	30½	30½	— ½
760	C Packrs	$ 24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
200	Can Perm	$ 22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
630	C Cabless	$ 18⅜	18⅜	18½	
400	C Hydro	$ 11¼	11¼	11½	
7795	C Imp Bank	$ 25¾	25½	25½	
1932	C Ind Gas	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4955	Celanese	473	463	463	—10
4503	C Holiday	$ 13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4330	Con Bldg	315	300	315	+ 5
60602	Con Distrb	$ 36	34½	36	+ 1½
7552	Cons Gas	$ 17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
590	Crush Intl	$ 14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
2654	Dofasco	$ 26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
1850	Dom Store	$ 15⅜	15¼	15½	
633	Dupont	$ 33¼	33	33	
900	Dylex L A	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
985	Emco	475	475	475	+15
3768	Falcon	$ 75	72½	74⅝	+1¾
100	Fed Grain	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
300	Fraser	$ 21	21	21	— ¼
4275	Gen Distrb	$ 32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
3750	GL Paper	$ 25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
1275	Gt W Life	$ 76	75	75	—1½
803	Greyhnd	$ 20¾

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 14, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$10.37
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.77
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.13
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.49
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF108.97
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$107.59
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$37.00
(w) Asca Corporation	DM14.16
(r) Atlantic Invest.	$49.12
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$11.30
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.85
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF984.80
— (d) Conbar	SF1,017.00
— (d) Grobar	SF856.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,016.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.97
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.37
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.99
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.33
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$59.27
(w) Browninvest	$23.01
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.98
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$17.15
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$6.42
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.00
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest	
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$136.25
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$982.51
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$10.15
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$12.32
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.28
(r) Convert. Sec N.V.	$783.69
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF97.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF104.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF173.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF106.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF285.50
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.77
(w) D.G.C.	$67.05
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	—
(d) Delta Multifund	—
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,145
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.24
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.33
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.14
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	—
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.52
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.52
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.91*
(d) Fiducem	BF1,207
(d) Finance Union	—
(w) First/Fund	$12.71
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$5.28
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.42
— (l) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.94
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$115.04
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$53.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.41
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF2.797
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF117.54
(d) Fonditalia	SF109.46
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(SDS)	$4.91
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.57
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$3.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.38
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	—
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.21
(r) Growth International	$8.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.91
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.63
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.N.V.	$5,137.18
(w) Hedged Investors	$12,186.00
(l) H.O.L.T. (Hobet)	$31.03
(d) ICOFUND	$12.71
(w) INGEOW	$23.24
(d) Interfix	$129.69
(d) Interfund S.A.	—
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,384
(w) Intermarket Fund	$133.77
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.19
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,291.31
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.36
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.55
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.73
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.92
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$57.77
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.77
(d) KB Income Fund	—
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	—
(w) Keyfund	$6.71
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF	$12.30*
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.21
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.85
(w) Luxfund	$34.28
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.38
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.30
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.81
(w) N.A.M.F.	$106.41*
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.49
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.47
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$15.34
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$6.69
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$9.74
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.38
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$8.28
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(r) Renta Fund	LF2,140
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,570
(d) Rentinvest	—
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.84
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.61
— (d) Global Fund	$7.65
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF31.15
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.55
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.30
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.56
— (d) Share Realty	$13.46
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.43
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.32
— (d) Harbor Fund	$6.07
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.99
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.74
— (d) L.T.F.	$10.96
(w) SMH I	DM101.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,429
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,208
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.36
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$218.08
(w) Star Fund	$7.97
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF513.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF102.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF121.44
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.49
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$42.44
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.76
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.15
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.65
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£13.80
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF59.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF93.75
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF171.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF122.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF100.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF122.00
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	SF257.50
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF164.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	—
— (d) Europafonds	—
— (d) Unifonds	DM25.04
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.98
— (d) Unispecial I	—
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.12
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.42
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.59
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,933.86
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,725.05
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$563.71
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.67
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,806.73
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.32
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.07

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SP — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	97¾	98¾
Am.Brands 8-81	100¼	101¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Amax 8-76	102	103
Amax 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
ASEA 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Ashland 8-87	100½	101½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100½	101½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100	101
B.N.P. 8¼-77	101	102
Barclay 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Beecham 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
BICC 7¾-87	96½	97½
Borg Wagn 8-79	101½	102½
Borregaard 8¾-86	101	102
CN PTT 8-86	99½	100½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	100½	101½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	101½	102½
C.F.E. 8-87	96¾	97¾
Com Union	101½	102½
Cont Oil 7-80	96	97
Conoco 8-86	100¾	101¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103½	104½
Copen City 8-84	100	101
Copen Coun 7¾-87	96¾	97¾
Copen Tel 8½-85	100½	101½
Corning 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Cut Ham 8-87	99¼	100¼
Denmark 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-80	96½	97½
Dow Cor 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
E.D.F. 8½-86	102½	103½
E.I.B. 7½-84	98	99½
E.I.B. 8½-86	107¾	108¾
E.I.B. 7½-90	98½	99½
Esso 7½-76	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov.	101½	102½
Escom 8½-86	100½	101½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	101½	102½
Ford 8-81	100	101
GenMills 8-86	99¾	100¾
GenMot 8¼-76	102¼	103¼
GenMot 8¾-86	106¼	107¼
Granges 8½-89	101½	102½
Groller 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Gte 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Guar Roy 8-87	99½	100½
Haas 8-73	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	104	105
Hambros 7¾-87	99½	100½
Helsinki 8¾-86	101½	102½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	102	103
Iceland 8-87	97	98
I.C.I. 7½-92	96½	97½
I.N.I. 8-87	97½	98½
Ireland 8¼-89	98¾	99¾
I.S.E. 8¾-86	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-87	101¼	102¼
Kimberley 8½-86	104	105
Klein Ben 8¼-87	101½	102½
Lyons 8¾-86	103	104
Metro Est 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	103	104
Mount Isa 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	101	102
Nickel (Le) 9-86	102½	103½
NorgKomBk 7½-86	96	97
Ontario 8¾-86	102½	103½
Oslo 8¼-86	100½	101½
Otis Elv 8¾-85	103	104
Owenstorn 9-86	106¼	107¼
Pekema 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Pennwalt 8-86	99¾	100¾
Petronor 8½-86	99¾	100¾
PhilMorris 8-79	101½	102½
PhilMorris 8½-86	104½	105½
Plessey 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queensld 8½-86	101	102
Ralston 7½-87	97	98
Rank 8¾-86	103½	104½
Richardson 8¼-85	103	104
S.A.S. 8-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8½-86	104	105
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Sth Africa 8-87	98¾	99¾
Sybron 8-87	101¼	102¼
Textron 7¾-87	97½	98½
Transamer 8½-86	101½	102½
Transocean 8-84	100¾	101¾
Transocean 8-86	101½	102½
Transocean 7½-87	97½	98½
T.R.W. 8¾-86	103	104
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	97¼	98¼
Utah 8-87	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	100½	101½
Wellcome 8¼-87	101¼	102¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87	101¾	102¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-83	77	78
AmMed 5½-92	74	76
Amexco 4¼-87	122¼	123¼
Am Mot 6-92	107½	109½
Amoco 5½-84	122	123
Apco 6-89	96	97
Alusuisse 4½-87	89	91
Amer Can 4¾-88	84	85
Am Tob 5¼-88	117	118
Ashland 5-88	100	101
BroadHale 4¾-87	109	110
Chevron 5-88	131	132
Chesebg 6¼-84	162½	164½
Chrysler 4¾-88	78½	79½
Chrysler 5-88	86½	87½
Cont Tel 5½-88	102½	103½
Cumminsin 6¼-86	100½	101½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	111½	112½
Equity F 5¼-89	81½	82½
EastKodak 4½-88	157½	158½
Fedders 5-92	84½	85½
Fed Dept 4½-85	118	119
Firestone 5-88	101	102
Ford 5-88	108¼	109¼
Ford 6-86	118½	119½
GenElec 4¼-85	114½	115½
GenElec 4¼-87	106½	107½
Gen Foods 4¾-82	95¼	96¼
GenShop 5¼-87	112	114
Gillette 4¾-82	105½	106½
Halliburt 5¼-87	127	130
Honeywell 5-83	118	120
Honeywell 6-86	113¾	114¾
I.S.E. 5-88	109½	110½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	110½	111½
J. Logan 4¾-83	104½	105½
Leasco 5-88	63¼	64¼
Leasco 5-89	61½	62½
LTV 5-88	53½	54½
MarMidland 5-88	97¾	98¾
Mass Mut 6¾-87	96	97
Michelin 6-85	188½	190½
Miles 4¾-93	109	110
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111¾	112¾
Motorola 4½-83	148	149
Murphy Oil 5-89	122½	123½
Nabisco 5¼-88	111	112
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	100½
PanAm 5¼-88	75¼	76¼
Penney JC 4½-87	122	123
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	127	128½
R.C.A. 5-88	95¼	96¼
Revlon 4¾-83	109¼	110¼
Revlon 4⅞-87	105½	106½
Reynolds M 5-88	75½	76½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	112½	113½
Texaco 4½-88	103	104
20th Cent 5-87	62½	63½
UnCarb 4¾-82	103	104
WardFd 5¾-88	68½	70
WarnLam 4½-87	128	129

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	99.84	96.15	134.75
Previous	99.57	95.93	133.88

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	141.6	141.0	143.7	135.3
Brussels	157.33	156.39	162.43	154.66
Frankfurt	152.45	150.19	154.21	143.53
London 30	444.8	441.7	509.5	426.5
London 500	186.01	186.62	217.35	183.27
Milan	107.13	106.18	107.64	95.18
Paris	103.8	108.6	108.8	99.8
Sydney	580.37	560.85	637.27	563.81
Tokyo (n)	388.09	383.96	422.48	370.00
Tokyo (o)	5096.36	5050.64	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	N.A.	392.5	418.3	382.6

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

March 14, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	80.25	80.00	—
Zurich	80.00	79.75	+ 0.75

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

March 14, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	7 7/8	8 1/8	+ 1/4
One Months	7 7/8	8	— 1/16
3 Months	7 7/8	8	— 1/16
6 Months	7 7/8	8	— 1/16
One Year	7 7/8	8	— 1/16

Tokyo Exchange

March 14, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	369	Matsu El Wks	635
Canon Camera	272	Mits. Hvy Ind.	217
Dai Nip. Print.	398	Mitsubi Corp.	514
Fuji Bank	790	Mitsui Co	505
Fuji Photo	598	Mitsukoshi	630
Hitachi	217	Nippon Elec	229
Honda Motor	955	Sharp	211
C. Itoh	764	Shiseido	950
Jap. Air Lines	2,840	Sony Corp.	3,860
Kansai El P	1,110	Sumitomo Bk	800
Kao Soap	—	Taisho Marine	491
Kirin Brewery	400	Takeda Chem.	267
Komatsu	322	Teijin	308
Kubota I Wks	425	Tokyo Marine	894
Matsu E Ind.	698	Toray	230
		Toyota Motor	633

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	81
AlgemBank	377
Amrobank	84.90
A'dam	272
Fokker	41
Heineken	318.10
H.V.A.	47
Holland-Am.	256
Hoogovens	86.50
K.L.M.	168.50
Philips new	58.10
Robico	257
Rolinco	170
Royal Dutch	123
Unilever	153.40
Ver.Mach.	163

Brussels

Arbed	4,400
Ast.d.Mines	2,300
Cock-Ougree	1,278
Electrobel	6,880
Lambert	2,830
Pétrofina	6,940
Ph.Gevaert	1,570
Soc.Générale	3,160
Solvay	3,120
Un.Minière	1,610

Düsseldorf

AEG	145
Aug.Thyssen	82.30
BASF	165.70
Bayer	132.80
Commerzbk	211.50
Cont.Gummi	109.50
Daimler-Benz	401
Demag	191
DeutBank	317.50
DresdeBank	248
Gels Aktien	86.10
Hoechster	154.50
Hoesch	67.60
Karstadt	450
Kaufhof	312
KHD	121.50
Lufthansa	67
Mannesmann	214
Metallgesell.	—
Rheinstahl	125
RWE new	161.50
Siemens	314.50
Veba	148.10
Volkswagen	147

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.15
Anglo-Amin.	£32½
BarclayBank	3.74
BeechamGr.	2.85
Bowater	1.96
Brit.AmTob.	2.80
Brit.Oxyg.	0.72½
Brit.Pet.	5.34
BLMC	0.32
Chartered	2.33
Courtaulds	1.46
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD.	3.88
Decca Rec.	3.38
Distillers	1.54
Dunlop	0.96
El Muslind	1.59
FreeStGed	7.15
GEC	1.39
GlaxoGr.	4.98
Gt.UnivSt.	2.37
Guinness	1.53
Hawker-Sidd.	2.90
Hudson-Bay	10.00
ImpChem	2.86
Mar&Spen	2.58
MetalBox	2.63
Nichols	0.71
RandMines	2.55
RankOr	9.75
RoyalDutch	£19½
R.T.Z.	2.42
Shell	3.37
Tube Invest	4.33
Union Cor	3.28
Vickers	0.86
War L3½	£35⅝
West Deep	5.60
West Drief	£12½
West Hold	£12½
West Min	1.77
Woolworth	0.93
ZCI	0.68½

Milan

Fiat	2,490
Finsider	356
Generali	69,950
Italsider	475
LaRines	242.25
Montedis	327
Olivetti	1,669
Pirelli	995
SniaVisco	1,490
Terni	161

Paris

AirLiquide	388
Alimentaire	150.10
Alsthom	139.50
BSN	7,299
Carrefour	4,675
Cim.Lafarge	237.50
Citroën	91.30
Cie.Bancaire	1,315
CFP	277
CGE	515
CCF	185.50
DBA	331
Ferodo	610
Paribas	221.50
GerDanone	343
Hachette	385
L'Oréal	2,710
Mach.Bull	71.50
Michelin	2,031
Nickel	84
Nobel	101.50
Nord	36.90
PUK	146.50
Penarroya	51.20
Pernod	644
Perrier	321
Peugeot	546
Rh.Poulenc	188.60
RousselUcl.	315
St.Gobain	201
Schneider	169.90
Suez	384.50
Thomson	204
Usinor	112.40
Wendel	38.50

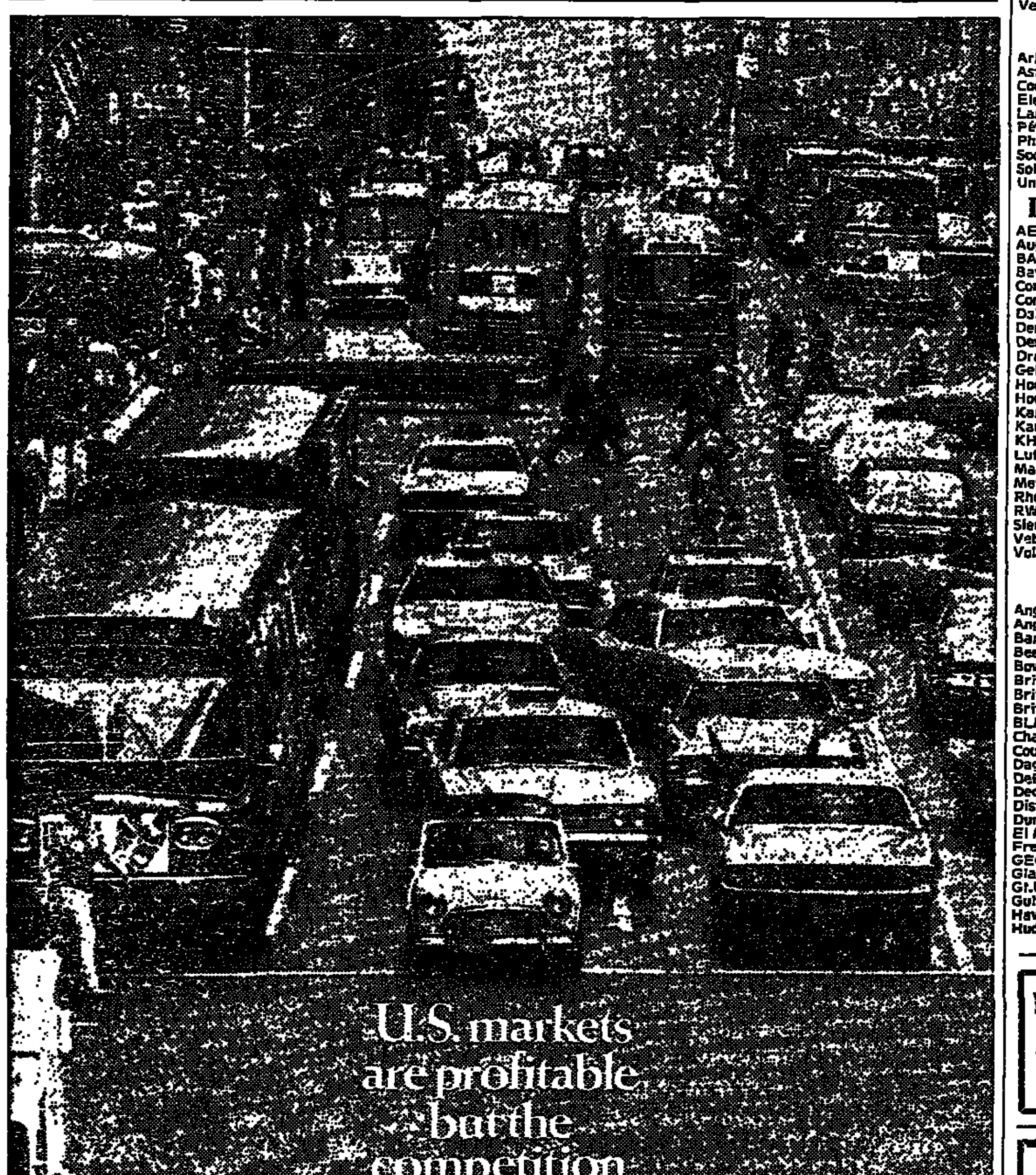
Zurich

Alusuisse	2,050
Bally	1,140
B.Boveri	930
Ciba-Geigy	2,085
Cr.Suisse	3,970
Fischer	1,010
HoffRocheb.	188,750
Nestlé	4,245
Sandoz	3,660
Sté B.Suisse	3,880
Sulzer	3,025
U.B.Suisses	4,670

ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641.
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

LOANS TO HEIRS
On Estate Trusts Remainder Interests in trusts purchased.
Allied Investment & Discount Corp.
1530 Locust Street.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.
Tel.: (215) LO 7-1236.

The weekly net asset value of
Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.
On 12-3-73 was U.S. $42.44
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam



British companies are expanding into the USA. Because the returns can be high. But selling into the mecca of marketing isn't for the faint-hearted; the competition is tough and they are fighting in their own backyard.

Irving can help.

Through our London Branch you get direct access to all the commercial banking facilities of our Wall Street headquarters. Complete financial services covering the whole of the USA. Data on your particular US market; its history, present activity and forecast. Location and introduction to agents, distributors, lawyers and consultants. Credit information. Help with planning and execution of mergers or acquisitions. In fact, the whole range.

We are big enough ($1 billion in deposits in London) to give you full international services yet small enough to give you personal attention.

Let Irving be your *personal* guide to international banking.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY
36-38 Cornhill, London EC3 Telephone 01-626 3210 Telex 888851/2
Head Office: One Wall Street, New York
Paris Representative: 9 Rue Tronchet, Paris 8 Telephone 265 7240

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	19⅝	AAR Corp	17	29	19¾	19¾	19¾	
11⅝	10	AbrdMf .40b	6	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Aberden Pet	37	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	2½	Acme Haml		48	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Acme Prec		2	2	2	2	
18	9½	Action Ind	12	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Adam Russl	12	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	ADM Indust	6	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
19⅝	13¾	Admiriln .50	6	6	15¼	14⅞	15	— ½
17½	11¾	Adobe Corp	31	32	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅜	Aerodex Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7½	5	AeroFlo .22r	9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Aeronca Inc		29	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3⅞	2½	Aerosol	11	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15⅝	Aerovox Cp	12	8	18¼	18	18	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	AffilCap .39f	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Affil Cp wt		4	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Affil Hsp .20	22	11	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Aiken Ind	14	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	9¾	Airborn Frt	21	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅞	Airpax 1.10t	10	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19½	15	Airwick	23	112	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
58	55⅜	AlaP pf4.20		z50	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
19⅝	16½	Alan Wood	13	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Alaska Airl		27	6¼	6	6	
4⅝	3½	Alb Waldsn		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅛	8½	Alcolac Inc	16	4	9	9	9	
17	10	Alleghy Airl	17	127	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
51	36	AllegAir pf		3	39	38⅞	39	
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ½
8⅞	4⅜	AllegA wtN		34	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13⅞	9½	AlianTR .79t	7	4	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
4¼	3	Allied Art	2	28	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
12⅝	10½	Allied Cntrl	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21	AlldThr 1.14	8	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
3⅝	2⅜	Alpha Ind	19	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Altamil Cp	5	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	¾	Altec Cp wt		24	⅞	¾	¾	
4⅞	3⅝	Altec Crp pf		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	9¾	AlumSpc .44	7	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6½	3	Amco Ind	16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	7	AHessLL wt		48	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Am Agrnom		8	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
14	11	A BiltRu .50	7	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
2⅛	1⅜	AmBook Str		2	1½	1½	1½	
3½	1⅜	ACenMtg wt		34	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	27	AFitch 2.68e	9	26	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
5	3⅛	AmFitch wt		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	8¼	AIsraeli .26e	10	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9	7⅜	AMaizeA .33	9	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9	7⅜	AMaizeB .33	9	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
44¼	40½	AmMf 1.82e	7	8	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
24	15	AmMt I .10e	13	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
38	32¼	A Petr 1.10e	16	23	38	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
11	9⅜	AmRltT .93e	12	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1½	AmRltyT wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16¼	8½	Am Recreat	12	11	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	ASafeE .68i	10	17	12	11⅞	12	
6¼	4⅝	AmTech Ind	7	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
26¼	16⅞	AmZrain Sv	37	50	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
62	32	AMICCp .04	27	34	36½	36	36⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅜	Andrea Rad		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	2⅛	Anglo C .10e	16	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15¾	13	AnsulCo .56t	11	6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
24¾	15	Anthony Ind	7	19	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ¾
2	1½	AO Indust	14	17	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
30½	25¾	AquilCa .15e	28	10	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Argus Inc	81	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Artz Col .08e	16	10	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
27⅞	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	10	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
10⅞	7½	Arrow Elect	7	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Arwood Cp		3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	Asamra Oil	35	102	12¼	11⅜	11¾	— ½
16½	13½	AshlOil Can	20	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
3⅛	2	AskinSv .20t	14	7	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Aspro .40b	7	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
24⅝	15¾	AsdMt 2.25e	6	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
30¾	26¼	AsdProd .40	8	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Astrex Inc	17	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10	7⅜	Atalanta Cp	7	2	9	9	9	
1¼	1	Atco Chem		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
33	26⅞	Atlc Fin .52	15	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅛	AtlcoMtg wt		8	5⅞	5⅞	5½	— ⅜
79½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.18e	8	223	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	— ¾
1½	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	26	AugatInc .10	34	96	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
26¾	18	Austral Oil	19	30	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
9⅞	8⅝	Auto Bldg	10	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7½	5	Autmat Rad	9	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	9	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8	5	AVC Corp	47	8	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
9⅝	5¾	AVEMC .10	14	80	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅜
		B						
12¾	10⅞	BadgMtr .48	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
42	32⅝	BaldDH .60b	9	2	33½	33	33¼	+ ¼
6⅝	5⅞	BaldSec 31e		2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e		31	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
4½	2½	BangPun wt		14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
35⅝	23⅝	Banistr Cntl	12	78	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
21	14⅝	BankrU .15h	23	44	16½	16	16	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Banner .02e	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Barclay Ind	13	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Barnes Eng		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		9	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Barry RG	12	4	10	9¾	9¾	
12⅞	7⅞	BarryWr .32	12	10	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Bartell Med	79	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Barth Sp .27	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	42	4	3	3	3	
3½	1⅞	Baruch Fost		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	5⅛	BasinPet Cp	18	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	12¼	BayrkU .38e		8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	BBI Inc		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Bhaviorl RL		14	2¾	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	3½	Bell Ind .08	9	8	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
5⅛	3	Belscot .25t	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅞	BenSM 2.59e	8	14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
8½	4⅝	BenSlMg wt	3	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6½	4⅞	Benrus Crp		4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	10½	Brg Ent .44f	10	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
7⅝	5¾	BergBr .06r		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17	13¼	Brg B pf1.15		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8⅛	6⅞	BernzOmat	15	20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8½	7	Bertea Corp	9	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
18⅛	11⅝	Berven .08h	19	x5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Bethlem Cp		7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Beverly Ent	11	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	BevHill Bnc	6	13	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
32⅛	22	Bic Pen .27	25	51	26	25	25	— 1¼
29¾	21⅞	BgBear 1.08	7	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
20½	16⅝	BinkMf .80a	9	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ¼
31¼	19⅞	BinnySm .66	13	11	21½	21	21	
14¼	9½	Bio Dynam	16	27	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
10⅞	8⅝	Blssings .60	7	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	12	24	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Bluebird wt		6	⅞	13-16	⅞	
24¼	18½	Bodin App	13	11	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅜	Bohack Crp	17	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	Bolt Berank	14	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4½	2½	BootheC .91t		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
31¼	19¾	Bowmar Ins	22	219	29½	27½	29⅜	+ 1⅛
25¾	20	Bowne .20	13	1	20	20	20	
55	32½	BowVall .10	255	86	38⅝	37½	38¼	+ 1¼
		BowVy fn.10		3	37¼	37¼	37¼	
26¾	13½	Brad Ragan	14	8	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
50	38	BradfCm Sy	74	33	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ 1
8	5¾	Brnchin .26	9	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17½	11⅞	BranifAr wt		8	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
16	12¼	BritAirA .50f		2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
21¼	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	72	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	7	Breeze Corp		7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
3¼	2¼	BroDart Ind	13	7	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
5¼	3⅝	Brody Seats	10	12	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	BrownCo wt		12	4¼	4	4	
31¼	29⅝	BwnFA .40b	22	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	30⅛	BwnFB .40b	23	8	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
5¼	5⅜	BrwnF pf.40		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	31¼	BTMtg 2.49e	12	69	33½	33⅛	33½	
7⅞	5	BTU Eng		1	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Buehler Cp	70	3	4½	4¼	4½	
15⅞	11⅞	Buell In .25r	7	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
8½	6⅝	Bulldex .10e	6	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	22¼	BundyCp 1a	8	9	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	13½	BurnsInt .60	22	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
10½	6⅞	Butler Aviat	15	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
27¼	17½	Buttes G Oil	29	46	19⅛	18½	18½	+ ⅛
		C						
8⅞	5⅛	Cablcom Gn		2	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	Caldor .15b	12	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
13⅛	10⅜	Calcomp		17	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Calvert Exp	15	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅝	Camcoin .05		61	9¼	8½	8¾	— ⅜
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		32	7 7-16	7¼	7 7-16	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Campind .30	5	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	42	130	4 5-16	4	4⅛	+ ¼
11	7 9-16	Cdn Homsld	90	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t		40	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
5⅝	4½	CdnMar .10e	12	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅞	Cdn Merrill		5	7½	7 7-16	7 7-16	
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	17	2	13¾	13½	13½	
58⅝	51⅛	Cdn SuprOil	69	6	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Canveri Inf		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Capital Res	5	3	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Capitol Idns	15	34	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21½	11½	Caressa .20	10	65	14⅜	13¼	14½	
100	91	Carnatn .88	29	30	94¾	93⅛	93⅛	— 1
15½	13⅝	CarPlpl .80b	9	1	14	14	14	
1¼	⅝	Carusel Fsh		19	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ 1-16
9⅝	5⅞	CarlerCp wt		3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	13	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	28	51	2	2	2	— ⅛
20½	15⅞	Castlwd Intl	30	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
13¼	8⅞	Cavitron Cp	40	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	3	CelluCraft		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	45	CenM pf3.50		z10	46	46	46	
56½	53½	CenPL pf 4		z150	55½	54	55½	+ ½
8⅝	6½	CentSec .06a		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Certified Cp	9	29	6	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1⅞	Certron Cp	40	6	2	2	2	
9½	6⅝	ChadMill .40	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅝	ChampH .02	19	455	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	10	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
30	24¼	CharlC .25e	25	19	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
7⅞	5½	Charter Md	82	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	6	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	ChemEx .16	7	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	ChicUnl .51t	10	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Child World	38	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Christian Co	8	27	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅞	17¾	CI cvF 1.60e		2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	CIMtgGr wt		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20¾	15⅝	CIC Cp .15e	10	5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Cinema 5 Lt	10	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
2	1½	Cinerama		46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
36½	24¼	Circle K .26	29	16	28½	28½	28½	+ 1
9½	7⅛	CitznFinl .16	11	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18¾	16⅞	CitMtg 1.57e	11	23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	CitizMgl wt		25	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	24	23	8½	8	8	— ⅜
9⅝	7½	CL Finl	7	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
17⅞	13¾	Clarksn Ind	13	6	14	14	14	— ½
10½	7	Clarostat	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅝	Clary Corp		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	CMI Corp	75	53	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
67¾	19¾	CMI Inv wt	3	56	32¾	31⅞	32	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅞	CoBuild Cos	4	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
14⅝	8½	Codesco .10e	14	16	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Coff Mat .48	17	7	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Cohen Hatfd	13	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	5⅜	Cohu In .15e	17	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	7¼	Colt Intl	10	2194	10	8⅞	8⅞	— 1⅛
26¾	18	ColeNatl .46	10	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ¼
33	20¼	Coleman .44	18	49	24	23¾	24	+ 1
12¾	9	College Twn	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	5¼	Col Coml .20	6	29	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	+ ¼
24¾	17½	ColwellC .28	6	20	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
33⅝	29½	ColwM 2.8Ce	10	28	31	30½	31	+ ½
13½	9⅝	ColwMtg wt		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
44	29½	Comb Com	24	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
38⅞	26	Cmbustn Eq	26	35	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
32½	25	Cominco .90	26	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15½	ComlAlli .25	13	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16¾	13⅝	CmlMet .60b	9	11	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¾
9	5⅝	Commodor	13	27	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	18	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	ComPsyc Cf	15	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
30¼	28	CommP 1.62	9	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Compoin .32	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Cmpreh Des		2	3	2⅞	3	
2⅝	1⅜	CompuDyn	35	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32¾	20½	Compugrp	21	34	25¾	24½	25¾	+ 1⅛
2¾	2	Comput Eq	17	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	3⅝	Comput Inv	6	47	4⅛	4	4⅛	—
4⅞	3⅝	Cmput Mch		6	4¼	4	4	— ¼
16⅛	12¾	Conchmco	8	5	13¼	13	13	— ½
5¼	4	Concrd Fab		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	4⅜	Condec Crp	14	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅞	Connily Con	425	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅛	8⅞	Connrx .44a	9	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13⅞	12	Conrock .60	7	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
11½	6¼	Conroy Inc	8	7	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
4	3⅝	ConNatSh A		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Con Oil Gas		21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	Con Ref .20e	11	5	12¼	12	12	— ¼
11⅝	8⅞	CnsltDes .40	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	7½	Consyne Cp	19	23	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cont Mater	10	30	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20½	16¼	Cook Ind	12	16	20	19⅝	19⅞	
19⅝	15⅝	CookPV .80a	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6¾	Cop Jar .20a	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14¾	9⅞	Cordon Intl	16	132	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	16⅛	Core Labs	19	7	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	20⅞	CornBk .79	12	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Cott Corp	10	6	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
1½	1	CottCorp wt		3	1	1	1	
3 15-16	3 5-16	Courtld .13e	9	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Cousins wt		35	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
31¾	20¼	CoxCbl Com	51	5	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Craig Cbrp	8	6	4	3⅞	4	
8	6	CramrE .21t	24	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Creatlv Mgt	8	1	7	7	7	
20¾	15½	CreoIP 2.20a	12	17	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Crest Foam	30	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
4	1⅞	Crestmont		27	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23¾	19	Crmpton .86	7	1	20	20	20	
67¾	54½	Cross AT .42	36	3	59¼	59	59	— ½
23¾	19⅛	CwnCP 1.18t	22	6	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅞	Crystal Oil		5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅝	Cubic Cp .20	11	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CutterA .44	16	23	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
17½	13⅛	CW Transpr	7	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
		D						
6½	5	Daltch .26e	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	DamonC .40	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Data Contrl	59	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	18½	Data Dcumt	9	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Data Prod	30	21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¼	DavsFd .06h	10	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	8⅛	DayMin .10e	62	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¾	3½	Daylin wt		21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
3	2	DCL Inc	2	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
26	19¼	Dearb St .25	9	140	19⅝	18	18⅞	— 1½
5⅛	4⅛	DeJur Amsc	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	9⅝	Del Labs	8	328	10¾	10	10⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	DeltaCp Am	21	38	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
20¼	13¼	Dlm Fd .50a	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
57⅝	41½	Dlm Tel Ez	35	13	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
3⅞	1¼	Dero Ind		2	2	2	2	
34	23½	Deseret Ph	28	169	25⅜	24⅜	25½	+ ½
16⅞	9½	Designcr Jw	14	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Detecto Scal		13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
41½	21¼	Dv Am 1.33t	11	57	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	10	Devon App	9	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
14½	10⅛	DHJ Indust	23	47	13	11¾	13	+ 1⅜
30⅝	19⅞	DiamM Drll	14	42	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Diebold VC		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28	20⅝	DillardSt .40	9	4	22	22	22	
2¼	1½	Diodes Inc	29	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Discont Fab	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	14	Diversey .52	10	17	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	Divrsf In wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Dixilyn Cor		5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	39⅞	Dome Petrl	39	34	42⅛	41⅜	41⅞	+ ¼
20½	18⅛	Domtar .60	18	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	12	Donkeny .26	6	2	12¾	12¾	12⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	DowmyS .25e	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅝	6	DPA Inc	11	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Drew Natl	19	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	21¼	DrexU 1.87e		7	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
9½	6⅞	Driver Harr		4	7	7	7	
12¾	7½	DrFair .40b	10	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	2 9-16	Dunlop .14e	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	1⅝	Duraloy Co		3	2	2	2	
15⅞	12⅛	DurTst .23b	15	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Dynalec .15t	29	40	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10¾	7¾	Dynell .48t	14	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
		E						
4⅞	4¼	ESystem .32	6	49	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Eagle Cloth		13	3	3	3	+ ⅛
29⅝	21	EriScheb .32	20	11	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
5⅞	4½	Earth Resrc	23	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
28⅛	23½	EasonOil .30	18	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	EstnAir .47t	13	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20	17⅞	EasternCo 1	8	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Eazor Expr	133	1	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	30	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	Ecodyne	24	29	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
21½	11¼	Edgingin O	7	18	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
12½	7¼	Edmos .13	7	13	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
8⅝	6¼	Edo Corp	9	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Edwards .20	5	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅛	10½	Ehren Phot	10	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Elco Corp	72	37	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Elcor Chm		39	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	El Hose .10r	16	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	7¼	Electrn Eng	12	11	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Elect Resch		10	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	Electrn .60b	16	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10⅝	6¼	Electsp .36t	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅜	3-16	ElginNat wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	
22	15½	Elk Horn .88	16	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
16	11¾	El Tronics	12	39	12	11⅝	12	— ½
18½	10	Equit Fd wt		11	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅜	EquityNat		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Ero Ind	9	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¼	Esq Rad El	6	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4¼	3½	Essex Chem	11	28	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
17¼	11⅝	Etz Lavud L	12	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Euthenc .48t		6	7	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	12	Evans Aris	14	22	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
35¾	15⅝	Excelinv Co	27	71	21⅞	21	21	— 1
20½	16¼	Excutne .24	20	7	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
		F						
7¾	4½	Fab Ind	8	32	5⅛	5	5	
14⅝	11	FabrCe .03e	10	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Fabrics Nat		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	FairTex Mil	5	24	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
15½	11	FairNob .48t	9	10	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Falcon Sbd		28	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18¼	13	Fam Dol Str	23	9	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Family Rec		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	Fanny Frm		1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
15¼	8½	Fash Fabric	12	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
2½	2	Fed Resrces		58	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
16	11¾	Felmont Oil	13	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	Felsway .32	5	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Fibrebrd wt		7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
44⅝	37⅜	FideIG 3.18e	10	55	38	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
19½	13	FideIcGr wt		8	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
4¼	3½	Fields Plast	25	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	FiltDyn .01e	14	31	16⅞	16	16	— ⅞
13⅞	11	FinGen .24b	6	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅞	11⅞	FinGnA .30b		30	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17	15⅝	FstCon SB 1	16	2	15½	15¼	15¼	—
25	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	8	23	23	23	
4⅝	3	Fst Denv wt		22	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	18	FstS&LS .40	7	4	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	39⅛	FstWls 3.58e	15	154	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ½
24	14	FischP 1.11t	11	50	16⅛	15¼	15½	— 2⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Fishman .20		10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¾	Flaggind .12	6	5	4¼	4	4⅛	
7	5¾	Flagstaff	12	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
14½	11¼	Flight Safty	18	9	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
8⅛	3¾	Flock Ind	13	24	4½	4	4	— ¼
4⅞	3⅝	Fla Capital	11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37¼	22	Fluke M .85t	16	28	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅞
25¾	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		46	20¼	19½	19⅝	+ ½
4⅞	3⅝	Foodram Sp		4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
110¼	98⅝	Ford Can 3a	8	z1000	104	104	104	
10	5⅝	ForestL .28t		4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
22⅝	15½	FoxStaP .28	18	285	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	FPA Corp	12	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	8¼	FrankRl .76	15	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12⅝	8⅝	FrankNg .32	12	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅞	Fresnillo .40	15	11	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—
3⅝	2⅜	Friend Frst	17	11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25½	17⅝	Frigitronic	42	15	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	6	18	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	FrontAir wt		4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
		G						
16	12¾	Garan .26e	9	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
8⅝	7¼	Garber AL	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Garcia Corp	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
12⅝	10	Garind .30e	17	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Gaynor Staf	8	4	9	8⅞	9	
14⅝	10½	Gearhrt .24e	11	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2⅝	2	Gen Buildrs		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
37¼	28½	G Cinma .32	17	25	32¼	32	32	
7	5	GenEduc Sv	13	32	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
4⅝	3⅝	G Empl .02e		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior		17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Gen Plywod		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	Gen Recrat	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	7¾	Gen Resrch	9	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Genge Ind	12	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
4	2⅞	Genisco Tch	23	11	3	3	3	— ⅛
23	12½	Geon Ind	17	35	15¼	14½	14½	— 1
8⅝	6⅝	Gerber Sci	27	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
22⅝	16⅝	Giant F .50a	7	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Giant Str Cp	5	30	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	7	GianfYel .40	19	48	7 11-16	7½	7½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Gilbert Cos		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Gladng .13t	11	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	6⅝	Gin Ger .10r	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7½	5⅝	Globein .30e	8	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	GlobeSec Sy	10	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Glosser .22	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	Gloucstr En	11	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	Glover Inc	6	1	11⅝	11½	11½	
26¼	17⅝	Golden Cycl	14	33	21⅛	20½	20½	
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	10⅝	Good LS Co	10	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6½	5¼	Gorin Strs	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	Gorm R .80	11	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	Gouldinc wt		25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	24	Grainger .27	34	17	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
12	8⅝	Grand Auto	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Granite Mgt	20	2	5	4⅞	5	
9⅝	7¼	GrasVa .16e	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Gray Mfg	11	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	GreatAm In		12	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2⅞	GtBasin Pet	60	79	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	13	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	
25½	14⅛	Grenrm .92t	12	39	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	GREIT 1.20	10	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	GryhdC .20e	5	8	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
32¾	25⅝	GRI Corp	30	3	29¼	29	29	
18⅝	14⅝	GrossTlc .90	9	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
11	8¼	Grw Ch .32b	9	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	1½	GSC En .05e	74	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	3½	GTI Corp	47	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
11½	8⅝	GuardMt wt		319	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Guilfrd Mils	6	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
21½	17½	GlfMR 1.7a5	12	4	19⅝	19	19⅝	
2⅞	2	GlfMRlt wt		95	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	GulfRep Fin	5	11	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
35	26⅝	Gifstrm LD	14	19	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
		H						
7	3⅝	Hlcrft Hom	4	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	HmpsD .29t	5	18	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
10	7	Hmpt Sh .32	8	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Hanvr Plan		42	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	HanvrSh .55	7	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
35	27⅞	Harland .15	33	21	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	HartAlfr .40	10	6	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	7	Hartfld Zdy	9	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
36½	31¾	Hartz Mt Pd	46	27	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅞	Harvey Grp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	2⅛	Harvey Strs	16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	Hstings .20a	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	3	Haydn Sl .20	7	28	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	6¼	Health Chm	9	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	HealthM .30	6	x1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Heinick Inst	15	32	3	3	3	
16⅝	13½	Helhm 1.25e	10	29	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	HerMal .48e	7	15	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	HerftJon .30	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	HiShear Cp	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Hillnbrand	16	31	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	5⅝	Hillhaven	13	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
7⅝	5¼	Hiptronics	22	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Hofm Indust	7	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Holly Corp	24	5	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
44½	38⅝	HomeOA .50	38	4	41	40½	40½	— ⅜
23	19⅝	HormelG .81	13	2	20	20	20	
10	8⅛	Horn Hardrt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16	Hoskins 1	10	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	20⅞	HospM 1.08e		6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅞	HospMtg wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	Hosp Mtr In	17	11	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
25⅛	21⅝	Hotel I 2.03e	11	25	24⅜	23⅝	24	— ⅛
18⅛	10	House Ron	13	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Huse Vls .32	12	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
39⅞	26⅝	Houst Oil M	22	49	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	
53	41⅝	HubelIA 1.08	16	15	43	42¼	43	+ 1
53½	41	HubelIB 1.08	16	49	44	42⅝	43⅝	+ 1⅝
79½	63	Hub pfB1.75		1	65	65	65	+ 2
79½	63	Hub pfA1.71		2	64½	64¼	64¼	+ 1⅛
57⅝	48⅝	HudBOG .60	34	2	49	49	49	
19⅝	14¼	Huffmn .30e	9	17	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	HuntHlt .42t	7	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
24½	19¼	HuskyOil .15	16	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Hycel Inc	24	9	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
		I						
24	17⅝	ICBCorp .42	11	3	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22¾	20¼	ICMRI 1.70	11	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Ill Wrld Enc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	6¼	IMC Magnet	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	4½	ImocoG .10e	5	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	6 5-16	ImChm .27e	18	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
49⅝	36⅝	ImpOil .60	36	491	42⅝	42	42½	+ ⅛
2 7-16	2⅛	ImT Gp 7.0e	11	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	InarcoCp .12	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	IndianHd wt		6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
57¼	53⅞	IndplPL pf 4		z100	54	54	54	+ ½
20½	12½	Inexco Oil	33	100	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Inflight Pict		42	2¼	2	2⅛	
6⅝	5¼	InlandCr .08	10	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Instrn Corp	11	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
3⅝	2¼	Instrum Sys	14	27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
12½	7¼	IntegRe .19t	10	49	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Intrmedco	18	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Intl Banknot		11	1	1	1	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Int Foodsvc	11	38	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	InFuneral S	8	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
14⅛	12	IntGenln .70	7	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Int Prot .10	11	9	12⅛	11⅞	12	
7⅛	4⅛	Int Seaw .20	6	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Int Stretch		10	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Interphoto	11	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—
18	14½	Intersystm	12	7	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	Investm Fla	5	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—
36⅝	31¼	InDiv A 1.83	6	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	—
9⅝	8	InvDivB .45	6	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
8½	6⅜	InvestFd .60	27	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	15⅝	InvRIT 1.32e	17	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
10¼	7⅝	Inv Roy .14a	19	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Iroquois Ind	15	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅛	7⅝	Irvin Indust	13	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8	6⅝	ISC Ind .30	9	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅞	8	Itel Corp	116	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
		J-K						
6	5¼	JaclyInc .26	8	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅛	Jacobs Eng	24	1	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝	8⅝	Jamswy .69t	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10	8	Jeannette	17	13	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10¾	5½	Jeffersn Str		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	16¼	Jervis 1.30t	11	86	21⅜	20⅛	21	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Jetronic Ind	15	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	18⅝	Jewelcor	22	16	20	19⅝	19⅝	
37⅝	24	JohsPd .08h	45	31	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	4⅝	JS Industris	12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	Jupiter Ind	7	21	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	K Tel Intl	16	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Kaisr In .17t	34	45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—
5⅝	3½	Kalvex Inc	16	27	3⅝	3½	3½	—
6⅝	4⅝	KaneMill wt		6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
37½	29	KanebSv .86	11	1	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Kauf Brd wt		5	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Kay Corp	26	6	13¼	13	13	
4½	2⅝	Kenton Corp		24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	KnwinSh .32	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	Kewanee .48	12	57	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
7	4⅝	Key Co .20	11	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Keystne .05e	16	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Klembe Cop		7	1 6-16	1⅞	1⅞	+ 1-16
12¾	8¼	Killearn Pr	7	62	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25½	17⅝	KingRd .09e	12	14	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
27½	21½	Kirbylnd .44	7	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Kll Mfg	12	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅛	4¼	KleerVu Ind		3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Kleinerts		7	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
10½	9	Kliklok .50	8	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	Knicker Toy	12	56	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
23	17	Klimrgn .40	17	6	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
21¾	14⅝	KuhnStr .10	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		L						
3⅝	2	LaBarge In		86	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	10½	Lafay Radio	8	17	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4½	3⅝	LAiglon App		1	4	4	4	
4	2½	Lake Shore	337	15	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	10	LaMaur .36	10	13	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
8½	6	LanWod .41t	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Lndmrk Ld	20	18	3	3	3	
6	3⅝	Laneco Inc	11	17	5	4⅞	5	
16⅝	14⅝	LarwR 1.09e	13	23	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	LarwlnR wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38	22	LCA Corp	14	15	26¾	26½	26½	
11⅝	4⅝	LCA Cp wt		45	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20	15⅝	Lea Ronl .20	15	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Leader Intl		12	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	Leadr Hous		11	7⅛	7	7	
5½	3⅛	Leasc.Cp wt		24	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
17¾	11½	Leath Co .40	6	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25	20	Lee Entr .30	14	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Lee Natl	85	10	6	5⅞	6	
20½	13½	Leigh Pr .40	7	51	13¼	11¾	11⅞	— 1⅝
13⅝	9¼	Leisure Tec	6	75	9½	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
55⅝	44⅝	LernerSt .96	10	5	47	47	47	
41⅝	29½	LernerSt wt		6	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¼	LesFay .32b	9	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	LewisBF .20	9	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
3⅝	2⅝	Liberty Fab		16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
4½	2⅝	Liberty Leas		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	7¼	LillAnn 1.13t	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¼	3⅝	LllyLynn A	7	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Lincoln Am		40	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
22	16¼	Lloyds Elec	10	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	2	Lodge&Shp		37	2⅝	2	2	
13⅝	9⅝	Lohmn .32a	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	LoewThe wt		484	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	+ 1⅛
4⅝	2½	Logistic Ind	8	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26½	23⅞	Louis Cm 1b	7	2	24	24	24	
5⅝	4⅝	LSB In .56t	9	2	4½	4½	4½	
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		35	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	LTVWls wt		16	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Luby Corp	8	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Lundy Elec	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		M						
2⅛	1½	Macro Chat		31	1⅝	1½	1½	
1⅝	1⅛	Mallry Ran		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8	4⅝	MamMrt .22	9	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	3	Magmt Dat	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Mangel Strs	12	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	Mangood .60	16	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	Manst T .50	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	Marinduqe		107	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	7⅝	Mark Cntrls	12	20	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
4⅝	4	Marlene Ind	16	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Marshall Fd	5	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	Marshal Ind	18	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13½	9	Masland .40	7	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12½	Masneil .16a	10	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅛	MaterR .10e	18	9	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	MaulBro .20	10	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McCrory wt		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	7⅛	McCro wt n		10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
16½	9⅝	McCull 1.60t	10	145	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19¾	18	McDon n.40	8	x17	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	McKeon Cn	6	37	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Medalst .38	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Medco Jwly	5	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	
13	6⅝	Medenco .08	12	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43	34⅛	MediaGn .52	19	12	43⅝	42⅝	43	
21	15½	MEMCo .60	7	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

STAY WITH PEOPLE WHO CARE. HILTON INTERNATIONAL

ROYAL TEHRAN HILTON

300 new rooms in March, 1973. Expanded ballroom and meeting facilities. Spectacular views of Tehran and the mountains. Tennis, golf, closest hotel to the airport.

ATHENS HILTON Spectacular views of Athens from your room's balcony.
CYPRUS HILTON Nicosia's best. Pool. Tennis. Lush garden setting.
ISTANBUL HILTON The city's only luxury hotel. Magnificent dining.
TEL AVIV HILTON All rooms view the sea. Heated salt-water pool.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

هدية من الاهالي

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	5⅜	Mercant Ind	6	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
	6¼	Metrcare In	8	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
	7½	Metrop Grt	11	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
	3⅞	Mich Genl.	6	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	4	MichSug .10	19	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	8¾	Microwave	16	4	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
	3½	Midld C .30b	5	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
	9	Midld Glass	9	28	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅜
	10¼	MidRob .24e	7	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
	5½	MidwFin .36	12	15	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅜
	9¾	Miligo Elect	13	17	21⅜	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
	10	Miller H	4	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	10¼	MillOnx .54f	8	5	11½	11¼	11¼	
	11¾	Mil Roy .10e	21	4	32	31¾	32	
	8¾	MirrAl 1.80a	11	8	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ½
	6⅞	MoBeef Pkr	6	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
	5¾	MoKanTx ct		12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
	8	Mitchell En	24	26	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¼
	3¼	Mite Corp	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6½	MoAmCo Cp	8	2	7	7	7	
	2⅝	MobHom .30	10	72	13¼	12½	12⅞	
	7	Modern Maid	7	2	7	7	7	
	7	Mlybdm wt		12	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
	58	MonP pf4.40		250	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ½
	6⅞	Moog Inc	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	13⅛	Mt Grt 3.10e	14	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
	5	Morton S .32	7	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
	5	MottSup .41t	9	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
	2¼	Mouldings		11	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	16⅝	MtVernM 1	8	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
	7⅜	MovStar .36	6	3	8	8	8	
	9¾	MPB Cp .32	6	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
	2½	MPO Video		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	MPSInt .52t	57	42	4⅛	4	4	
	11¾	MiliAm .25e	19	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼

N

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	3½	Napco Ind	9	5	4	4	4	
	5⅜	Narda Micr	10	14	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
	4	Nat Alfalfa	19	17	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
	2	NatBellas Hs	13	9	2	2	2	
	13¾	NDistrb .10e	13	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
	16⅝	NatGen wt		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
	4¼	NatGnwt n		17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	2⅝	NatHlth Ent	12	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
	1	Natind wt		6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
	9	NKinney Cp	10	117	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
	12½	NMedEn .10	11	28	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
	17¾	Nat Paragn	15	22	20⅝	19	19	— 1½
	2½	Nat System		7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	10⅞	NedhPk .30e	6	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
	4⅜	NellDon .35t	55	10	5	5	5	
	9⅜	NelsbnL .50t	9	8	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
	4¼	Neonex .05	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	36⅛	NEng Nuclr	30	6	39⅛	39	39	
	5⅜	NHamp Ball	15	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
	1⅛	Newidria M	45	31	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+
	16⅞	NMexA .8d	85	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
	2⅜	Newpark Rs	21	42	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	11¼	NProc .35e	19	16	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
	13	NYTimes .60	12	34	13¼	13	13	— ¼
	6⅝	NiagFS .20e	5	88	7⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— 1⅞
	21	NJBPl 1.65e	12	15	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	
	1⅛	NMS Indust		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	9	Noel Indust	7	3	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
	24⅝	Norf So Ry.	99	2	25¾	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
	4¼	Nortek Inc	25	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
	2⅞	NorAm Dcv	7	15	4	4	4	+ ¼
	2⅞	NoAmMt wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	9	NorAm Roy	14	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
	19	NNGMob wt		49	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
	5⅝	Novo Corp	6	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
	4½	Nuclear Daf		6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅛	NumacO Gs	37	54	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ½

O

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	5½	OEA Inc	6	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
	31¾	Offshore Co	15	50	32	31¾	32	
	18⅞	OhioBrass 1	12	9	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ¾
	15¾	OhioSaly .20	19	3	17	17	17	
	18⅞	OKCCrp .80	6	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
	3⅝	Old Town		12	4	4	4	
7⅛	4¼	Olla Ind	6	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
1⅝	1⅛	OrmsLTV wt		57	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	32¼	OnelCp .20e	16	7	34¼	34⅛	34¼	— ¼
77	55¼	ODKep 4.23e	13	2250	73	72½	73	— 1
28⅝	20	OpenRd Ind	15	55	23½	23⅛	23½	
7	4½	Oriani .22e	25	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	14½	OriolHo .16h	10	4	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	Ormand Ind	14	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
11½	9½	OSullivn .50	8	4	9½	9½	9½	
21	15⅝	Outdr Sprt I	13	4	16	16	16	
20⅞	14½	OverhDr .32	11	12	14¾	14¾	14¾	
41	32½	OverShip Gr	15	91	37⅝	35⅝	37½	+ 2¼
2⅛	1⅜	Oxford Elec		1	1½	1½	1½	
11¼	8⅛	OxfdFst .10r	10	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6⅞	5½	Ozark Airlin	11	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛

P - Q

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	7	P&A Ind .1e	6	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
2¼	1½	P&F Indust	25	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
3½	2⅛	Pac Cst Prp		9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
27⅝	21	PGEspf 1.50		4	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
22	18½	PGE pf 1.37		18	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	16⅝	PGEspf 1.25		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17½	16⅛	PGRd pf1.25		6	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅛	PG rdpf1.25		2	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
29⅝	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
27½	25⅝	PG 7.8pf1.95		3	26½	26½	26½	
8¼	6⅝	P Holdg .24	8	14	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ¼
104½	101	PacLt pf7.64		y100	100	100	100	
66¼	62	PacLt pf4.75		y10	61⅜	61¾	61¾	+ 1
64	59¾	PacLt pf4.50		y200	63	63	63	+ 1⅛
16¼	15⅛	PNwTel 1.04	11	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
68⅝	65⅛	Pac PL pf 5		z50	65⅝	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
19	15	PacSv L .28	7	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	Pall Corp	37	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	PalomF .05e	7	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅛	15⅝	PaloM 1.44e	9	x17	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	PalmrMl wt		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradf	13	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	ParaPkg .20	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅜	Parkwy Dis	10	10	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
6½	4⅝	Pat Fash .24	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5½	4⅛	PatPar Pap		12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
9⅞	6¾	aloCG .10e	23	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29	22	Peel Elder	25	2	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ¼
12½	10½	PenEng .60a	9	15	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13½	12	PennREst .7	9	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Penob Shoe		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Pentron Ind	19	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅛	10⅛	PepCom .40	9	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅝	PEPI Inc	11	15	20	20	20	+ ⅛
6½	5	Perini Corp	6	49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	Permaner	33	39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	5¼	Pertec Corp	13	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	4	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Phoenix Sil		15	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Pic n Pay St	12	59	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
9½	7⅞	PiedInd .24	7	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7⅝	Pioner Plas	17	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pioneer Sys	12	35	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
61⅜	33	PitDMo 1.20	12	74	43	37⅝	42¾	+ 5⅞
7⅛	6⅜	PitWVT .57e	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	39½	Pittway .60b	19	14	40⅛	40¼	40¼	
21⅜	12⅝	PizzaCp Am	20	1	13	13	13	
10⅞	8	Plant Ind	16	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
36½	27½	Plantrnics	18	355	30⅜	28½	28¾	— 1⅞
3¼	2	Plaza Group		123	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
8¼	6½	PlyGem .23t	9	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
25½	24⅝	PNBM 2.12e	11	13	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	PNBMRI wt		12	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
15	12½	PnuScal .72	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
5⅝	4	Pneumo Dy		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Poloron Pd		10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	10	Polychr .65t	8	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Polymr .45t	12	z400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	Potter Inst		3	6½	6½	6½	
13⅛	9¼	Prairie Oil	36	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Prel Corp	8	25	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	21¼	PrenHall .84	15	219	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅞	PrsRlI A .84	53	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
13⅜	11¼	PresRl B .84	53	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Presley Cos	6	34	9⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅞
5⅝	4½	Price Capitl		8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10¼	Prime Equit	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Pro'er Sil 1	10	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25⅞	22	PrpCT 1.80e	13	29	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	PrdRIE .23e	18	37	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
28	17¼	PrudBdg .24	18	2	19½	19½	19½	
1⅞	1⅛	Prud Funds		4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12¼	9⅝	PSA Inc wt		6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
15½	11¼	PubcoPtl .15	29	19	12	12	12	
7⅝	5	Pulte Hme	7	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
10¾	7¼	PuntaGrd Is	5	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅜	8⅝	PuritFsh .20	6	14	9⅛	9	9	
19⅝	12¼	GinemsS .36	12	x30	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
16¼	10¼	Quebcor Inc	17	28	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜

R

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¾	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	26	20	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
36½	27½	RangrO Can	95	32	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅜
34⅝	25⅝	Ransbrg .52	13	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	RapdAm wt		31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Rath Pack		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4½	Ray Resrcs	15	39	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ½
10⅝	8	RaymPr .40	10	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	RB Indust	11	45	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ¼
5½	4	Reading Ind		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅞	RealEsl .40	13	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	RlfInT 1.20a	14	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27½	20½	Rlf RT 2.03e	10	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
27⅝	21¼	Recrion Crp	7	22	24¼	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	Reeves Telc	12	8	2⅜	2½	2½	
17	14⅛	RefrigT .72e	13	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12	10	Rem Ar .80	9	7	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	RepMtln wt		17	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
51	39½	RepNat NY	11	9	41⅛	40¾	41	+ ½
68⅞	48¼	RsrchCtl .09	40	48	53⅝	53½	53½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Reserve OG	25	50	9½	9¼	9½	
9⅝	7½	Resistflx .20	10	6	8	8	8	— ¼
4⅛	3	Resrtsintl A		38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5¾	4	Resrtsintl B		1	4	4	4	
4⅛	2⅜	Restau Assc		15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Rex Nor .14t	6	129	5⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
9⅝	5	RH Med Svc	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Riblet Prod	6	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
5½	4	Richford In		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	Richton .20	7	7	4	3⅞	4	
2½	1⅛	Riker Maxs		47	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1	Riker pf.20		87	1	½	¾	— ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	Riley Co	22	9	16⅝	16½	16½	
27	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	21	5	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	RisdonM .36	7	26	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	RittFin .20b	10	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅝	9⅝	Robino Lad	7	5	10¾	10½	10½	
30⅜	20¾	Robintehc	29	716	28⅝	27	27⅛	+ 1½
6⅛	4⅝	Roblin Ind	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Rckwd Cmp	20	47	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
25	18	Rogers Corp	33	61	20¾	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅛	Roland Intl		6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Ronco Telep	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Rosenau Br		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¾	7⅞	Rossmor Cp	7	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	Rossmor wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Rowan .14	16	11	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
12⅞	8	RwldPd .60f	11	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
9⅛	7	Royal Amer	46	13	7½	7⅜	7½	
3½	2⅝	RoyBus .32r	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
6	4	RoyBch Col	4	14	4¼	4	4	
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		73	7¼	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	26	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	3½	Ruddick Cp	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	5½	Rudick pf.56		4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
3⅝	2⅜	Rusco Ind		39	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Russeks Inc	6	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
15½	11½	RussIMll .40	6	12	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
29¾	17	Ryen H .05e	13	45	17	16¾	16⅞	— 1⅛
7⅝	4¼	Ryersn Hay		2	6	5⅞	6	

S

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	36½	SabineR .44	26	1	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
5½	4¼	SaftranSy A	4	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	16½	StJohnsT .62	6	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	7½	Salem Corp	131	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	19½	Sambo Rest	34	54	22½	21⅝	22	— ⅜
14½	13⅞	SDle G pf 1		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
39	34⅜	SnJWW 2.06	9	8	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+ 1⅛
7¼	5⅝	Sanitas .12	15	87	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind		11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
17⅛	13⅝	Saundr Lea	9	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
7	5	Savoy Ind		7	5½	5¼	5½	
8½	7¼	Schenuit Ind	8	4	8½	8½	8½	
3⅞	3	Schiller Ind		3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Scient Atlan	20	5	11	10⅞	11	
8¾	6	Scotlex Cp	9	2	7	7	7	
35⅜	23¾	ScottyHo .55	34	16	25¾	25⅛	25¼	
10⅜	9⅛	ScrivBoo .32	8	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	142	31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	14⅛	Sea Contain	13	13	16⅞	15¾	16	
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp		10	3	3	3	
10	7⅜	Season All	13	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
15⅛	11	SecMt 1.17e	9	73	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SecMt In wt		18	1½	1½	1½	
15⅞	8	Sec Plastics	9	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
12½	7⅞	Selas Cp .27		5	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Seligm Asso	6	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	11⅞	Selig L .10r	6	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	
23½	12⅞	Semtec .48t	12	4	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Sequoyah In		154	1⅛	1	1	
14⅛	9	Service Cp I	11	13	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	
11⅛	8¾	Servisco .30	7	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅞	4	Servo Corp	11	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Servotr 1.37t	9	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	11⅛	Seton Co .45	10	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	2½	Shaer Shoe	27	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅝	6¾	Shaffck Den	30	20	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16	Shaw In .17e	13	5	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
13¼	9⅝	SheltrR .05e	10	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27¼	14½	Shenandh Oil	21	66	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
35	24	Sherwd Med	14	18	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅞	Showbt .40a	8	15	14⅛	14	14	
13	9½	ShulmTr En	11	35	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	5	12	9¼	9	9½	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Sierracin Cp	28	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	10	Sifco Ind .24	12	1	10½	10½	10½	
9⅛	6¾	Sigma Inst	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18½	14⅝	SignetCp .40	10	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18⅜	9	SikesCp .20	8	52	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
5	4⅛	Simc St .20b	10	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8	7¼	Simkins .50	10	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9	6½	Simpxln .41t	8	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18⅜	11¼	Simplex Wir		20	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	SMDInd .28t	8	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Solitron .0e		121	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	Sonder Brdc	9	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7⅜	Sorg Paper		4	9¼	9	9	— ¼
38½	21	Soundsn .40	9	27	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
105⅛	103	SCE pf7.58		1	104	104	104	— ⅛
20⅞	20	SC 5.8pf 1.45		5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
17	16⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19	3	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	14½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
64½	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	34	15	58⅛	57¼	57¼	— 1¼
38¼	33	Swstlnv .70a	15	18	38⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
24½	14	Specity Rest	11	9	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Specior Ind	18	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
10	7¼	Spectra .20	7	75	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Speizmn Ind	4	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .32t	6	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Splenlex .68	6	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14½	9	SSPInd .12r	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	5	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅞	Std Dredge		4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
25¼	16	StdMolA .42	12	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	5	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24	17⅜	StThoms .36	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	Stange .20	22	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	4⅞	StanlyA .40t	20	15	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	4	Stardust Inc	12	1	4	4	4	
10¾	9¾	StarSmk .60	7	4	10¼	10	10	— ¼
15¼	9¼	Starrett Hou	8	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅛	StateSL .48e	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24⅜	14⅝	Statham Ins	16	10	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	Steimet Inc	18	2	4½	4½	4½	
12⅛	7¼	Steiber Ind	13	33	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1½	⅞	Stellar Ind		4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Sterl Electr		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	3¼	Sterl Extru	13	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	4	SterlPre .28t	8	28	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Sterndent	10	15	11¾	11½	11¾	
47½	38	Sternco A	44	32	41⅞	41	41¾	+ ⅜
7⅛	4½	Stevcoknit	5	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	StopShop .90	11	24	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅞	STP Cp .60	12	60	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	2⅝	Stratln Grp	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	4½	Struth Wells		9	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
22	19⅝	Sun Elec Cp	16	13	21½	21	21	— ½
9¼	6	Sunair .12e	9	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	Sup Ind Intl	10	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
17½	14	Sup Surg Mf	15	3	14¼	14½	14½	
29⅛	19⅛	Superscop	9	33	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Supronics		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9	6½	Susquhana	16	28	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	12	Susqu pf.25k		3	12	12	12	— ⅛
2¼	1½	SutrMfg wt		10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
8⅞	5	Synalloy	8	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
87¼	64¼	Syntex .40	21	1482	67⅜	63	65	— 2½
8⅝	4⅛	System Eng	23	29	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛

T

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2½	Tanger Ind		44	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
17½	14¼	Testy B .86a	9	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Tech Sym		6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	9⅝	Techcl Oper	19	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3	2⅝	Techcl Tape	8	27	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
19⅛	11⅝	Tchnicolor	12	32	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
3⅛	2	Technitrol		2	2⅛	2	2	
27¼	18⅛	Teleflx 1.29t	8	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	
34⅛	24¼	Telprompt	34	243	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ½
3⅞	1½	TelxCorp wt		5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Tenna Corp		28	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Tenney Eng		2	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅛	Tensor Cp	10	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
25¾	19⅝	TesorPet wt		17	23½	23	23	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Texasint Co	16	51	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Texstar	7	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
25½	16⅞	Textron wt		7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
5⅝	3⅞	TFI Co Inc	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅝	ThorMk .35r		1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Tidwell .30	8	29	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅛	Timple Ind	7	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Titmus Opt	137	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	14	Tokheim .35	12	11	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Tolchin Inst	9	11	7	7	7	
105⅛	101	ToIEd pf7.76		z10	102	102	102	+ 1
23⅝	18½	TonkaCp .42	11	17	19¼	18¾	19	
24⅛	15⅝	ToppGu .15e	19	7	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	16⅞	Torin .40b	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
10	6⅞	TotalPet NA	23	4	7¾	7 11-16	7¾	+ 3-16
20⅝	16¼	Total pf.70		1	17	17	17	+ ¼
8	5⅝	TownCnt .20	9	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	TranLux .35	24	7	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	TWA wt		217	20	18⅞	19⅝	+ 1⅛
9¼	6¼	Treadw .31t	11	16	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
9½	7	TriSlMt .06e	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	5¼	Tufico Corp	7	17	6⅛	6	6	
28½	23½	TrnerCon 1a	8	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	TwinFair In	9	29	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¾	Tyco Labs	9	25	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛

U

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	2½	UIP Corp	12	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	11⅛	UnFini .74t	7	130	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
25⅝	19⅛	Uninvest .60	8	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
27½	25¾	UnaTr 2.32e	10	7	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
7¼	6	Unam Tr wt		3	6	6	6	
4	3¼	UnAsbcs .07	6	21	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnBrand wt		238	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	16½	UnCscF .82t	11	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	8	10	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
3	2½	Unit Foods	7	115	2⅝	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	21	46	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	¾	UnNtl wt wt		10	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		3	10	10	10	
17⅛	13	UnP Dy .60a	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅝	USBnT 1.37e		4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
19¼	12¼	US Filter	16	45	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
21¾	19⅛	USLsR 1.70e	14	4	19½	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	2	USLsg R wt		23	2⅛	2	2	
3⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	US Radium	9	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅝	15	USRlIln 1.36	16	9	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	US Reductn	10	21	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	USRubR .54	9	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
31	22⅞	Unity Buy S	22	8	28	28	28	
5	3⅝	UnivCig .05e	8	3	4	4	4	
2⅞	1⅞	UnvCon .09t	28	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
12	11½	Unv Marion		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Univ Resrcs	19	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	10¼	UnvSav .33e	8	14	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	UrisBldg wt		5	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
8⅝	5½	URS Systms	11	7	6⅛	6	6	
7	5	UVInd wt		16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	

V

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	8¾	VallesS 1.36t	9	23	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
6½	4½	Valley Mtal	31	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
12¾	10⅜	Valmac .20r	7	41	13	12½	13	+ ½
6⅛	5	Valspar .24	10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5½	3⅝	ValueLin D		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅞	VanDorn .28	11	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	Varo Inc	23	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
33	16½	Veeco .14e	12	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
17	11½	Venicin .20b	9	5	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅝	Vernitron	13	95	4⅛	4	4	
5½	3⅛	Vertipl Inc	12	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅜	7⅝	Vesely Co	10	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	22¼	Valco Offsh	38	1192	24¼	22	22⅛	— 2
5⅛	3⅛	Viatech Inc		6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Viewlex		26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Viking Genl	3	14	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Vikoa Inc		12	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅞	Vintage Ent	7	11	11⅛	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	VLN Corp	9	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	49¼	VLNCp pf 3		2	53	53	53	
5⅞	3¾	Vol Merch	32	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	Voplex .60	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
7⅛	5⅝	Vulc Cp .16	16	2	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .23	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

W - Y - Z

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅜	5¾	WabMag .10	21	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	Wackht .28b	16	24	13¼	13½	13¾	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	WagnrEl .48	8	3	14	14	14	
10⅜	6¾	Wainoco Oil	24	27	8 7-16	8 3-16	8 3-16	— 1-16
22¼	16¼	WardCR Dg	22	43	18¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
2¼	1½	WardFds wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	14	8	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
14	7⅜	WarC pfC.05		28	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15	13¼	WasRIT 1.04	15	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅜	Watsco .05r	11	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
5⅞	4½	Weiman Co	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Weld Tu Am	17	30	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	WellsNat Sv	11	41	14⅜	14	14	— ½
3⅜	2	Westats Pll		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1¾	Westby Fsh		12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
6¼	5⅝	Westrn Pet	21	41	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
19⅞	17½	Westn Finl	8	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Wstrn Orbis		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5½	2½	WstPac I wt		3	3	3	3	
15⅞	9⅛	Westran Ind	13	42	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	6	8	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
2¼	1⅝	Whittakr wt		48	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Wichita Ind	87	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Willcx Gibb	8	33	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Wmhous .20	9	1	13	13	13	
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	28	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	8¼	Wilson .20e	15	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	WilsonBr .29	8	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	4	WilsonPh .12	28	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	Winkimn .40	6	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Winston Mil	10	3	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
16	12	WolfHB .24	11	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅝	6⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
22	16⅛	Wood In .72t	10	12	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
13	9⅝	Woodmoor	4	10	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Worces Cont	7	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Work Wr .60	6	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅜	Wrather Kp		41	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		60	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	
10¼	6⅛	WTC Air .10	17	45	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40¾	23	WUInc .10e	13	3	23	22¾	23	
4⅝	3⅝	Wyle Labs		9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅞	22	Wynn Oil	13	12	22¼	21⅝	22	— ⅛
12½	11¼	WymBan .40	11	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	1⅜	Yates Ind	18	49	14⅞	14	14¼	+ ¼
4¾	4	Zero Mfg	36	20	4⅛	4	4	
8½	5¾	ZimHom .24	20	4	6	6	6	
2⅝	2⅛	Zion Foods		1	2	2	2	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this ear, *an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.* n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Phillips Petroleum Company Europe-Africa

is looking for a:

MARKETING RESEARCH ENGINEER

to conduct international marketing research projects for chemicals, petrochemicals and petroleum products. The successful candidate, between the ages 28 to 35, should be an industrial chemist or chemical engineer, with an *MBA or similar studies. Mathematical inclination would be a plus. He should* have a few years of industrial experience, preferably in marketing. Proficiency in the English and German languages is necessary.

ECONOMIC ANALYST

to initiate and execute economic and marketing research studies, and, to conduct economic analyses of existing operations and new ventures with a minimum of supervision. The successful candidate should be an industrial chemist or a chemical engineer with an MBA or similar studies. A financial and economic orientation would be appreciated. Between the ages of 28 to 35, he should be fluent in English and French.

Please write with full details to

A. Reygaerts, Personnel Manager
Phillips Petroleum Company Europe-Africa
Boulevard de Waterloo, 39 - 1000 Bruxelles

General Manager

(Designate)

International Trust Company

£7,000 rising to over £10,000 p.a.

Our clients, a subsidiary of one of the leading Banking/Groups, provide an international tax and investment service from their London head office and through offshore companies. A senior executive is now sought, who, working with the present General Manager, will soon establish himself as the latter's successor.

The criteria for this key position are:

- **A legal or accountancy qualification (ideally in addition to a Degree).**
- **Comprehensive knowledge of U.K. and European commercial legislation—particularly tax law.**
- **English and at least one other European language.**

Initially the post will be of Manager status and involve senior administrative responsibilities. Successful performance will result in the assumption of the General Manager's duties at a significantly increased remuneration.

To a man of expansionist outlook this post represents a rare opportunity of joining a leading Banking Group at a very senior level.

Strict confidence will be guaranteed to candidates applying to:

Mr. D. R. Whately, WHATELY PETRE LIMITED,
Executive Selection.
6 Martin Lane, London EC4R ODL.
His private telephone number is 01-623 9227.

BARCELONA - EXPORT MANAGER

A leading Spanish producer and distributor of auto components seeks

EXPORT MANAGER

to develop growing international sales.

The preferred candidate will be between 29 and 36 years old, and experienced in the automobile industry; fluent English and adequate Spanish are essential, and a knowledge of French would be helpful.

The candidate should be capable of planning, organizing and developing a successful export strategy within agreed budgets, while reporting to the Commercial Director and working in close liaison with production departments. A basic salary of around 600,000 pesetas (46,000 Francs) is envisaged, free of earned income tax, with an incentive on sales, guaranteed in the first year, which would increase this remuneration by 25%.

Please reply with curriculum vitae to:

IMACO. Casado del Alisal, 4, Madrid-14, quoting PS/3/73.

Are you interested in an international career?

If you are a

METALLURGIST

between 25 and 35 years old, with a degree, if possible Ph.D. in metallurgy and with a few years industrial metallurgical laboratory experience, we can offer you a position of responsibility. After a training period of approximately 2 years in Europe, you would be transferred to the United States of America and introduced into our international division to become familiar with the requirements of our worldwide production centers.

Extremely attractive salary conditions and benefits will be offered to the right applicant.

Please apply giving details of education, experience and earnings history to:

PH-900,858, Publicitas, CH-1002 Lausanne (Switzerland).

Senior Industrial Engineer

Germany — Salary equivalent: from £8,500

Effem is a highly successful German Company, manufacturing and marketing processed pet foods. It is an autonomous sister Company to Pedigree Petfoods in the International Mars Group and is located at Verden, near Bremen in North Germany.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Manufacturing Director for *industrial engineering* in the widest sense. He will:

- provide a service to the Manufacturing Division, to achieve optimum utilisation
- to evaluate the economic justification of all projects, by the application of *DCF techniques*, and recommend their adoption or rejection.
- develop and maintain job evaluation systems for all operator, craft and technical positions, in conjunction with the Personnel Division.

This position requires a high calibre engineer, a graduate or equivalent, with several years experience practising sophisticated industrial engineering techniques. Particular emphasis will be placed on well developed inter-personnel skills which are vital.

Previous international experience would be an advantage. As for languages almost all the 700 employees are German nationals; conversational fluency in German would therefore be ideal, but is not necessary at this stage. For someone with limited German *Intensive language training would* be provided.

Assistance will be given with relocation and additional benefits are those normally associated with a major international Group.

For more written information and an application form please write or telephone (quoting reference *SIE/) to: Ian Davies,* Pedigree Petfoods Limited, Melton Mowbray, Leics. Tel: Melton Mowbray 4141.

Pedigree Petfoods Limited

GROWTH COMPANY, a leading multinational manufacturer of *industrial components, is rapidly developing business in* GROWTH MARKET, namely Poland, C.S.S.R., East Germany, and offers an exciting career in

INDUSTRIAL MARKETING

with responsibility for market development sales promotion, and sales in mentioned countries. Support provided by technical and sales administration staff.

GROWTH OPPORTUNITY for person with organizational talent, initiative, ability to work in a team, ability to work with variety of products and end-use markets.

This job requires complete fluency in English, German; French an asset, Slavic language helpful but not necessary; good business sense and at least five years professional experience; good technical reception; extensive travels.

Candidates must have university degree or equivalent, be under 40. Applications will include C.V., and detail function and achievements in previous and current job, reason for wanting to change, current salary. Please indicate where and when you can be contacted by phone.

Write confidential to:
Chiffre 44-120,338. PUBLICITAS, CH-8021 Zürich.

INTERNATIONAL P.R. EXECUTIVE

Leading international public relations consultancy seeks representative to be located in Brussels for major multinational client. Responsibility for programmes throughout continental Europe in coordination with local personnel. Fluency in German required. Knowledge of France and Italy desirable. The successful applicant will have international PR experience in Europe, will take satisfaction from executing programmes personally, and be capable, at the policy level, of relating to top management. Salary negotiable depending on experience and qualifications.

Write: Box 39,608, International Herald Tribune, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BB.

The "International Executive Opportunities" appears every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90 or Telex: 29-809.

administration des ventes (et export)

Un des n°1 du Sportswear Région OUEST recherche un Chef de Service pour son ADMINISTRATION DES VENTES (et Export)

• La promotion peut y être très rapide par la prise de responsabilités supplémentaires dans l'exportation. • C'est pourquoi il est indispensable de parler Allemand et si possible Anglais. • En attendant, il faut faire ses preuves en assurant l'information et les liaisons administratives entre les clients, représentants, Direction Commerciale, ordonnancement.

L'entreprise est très jeune et l'expansion rapide.

Adresser votre C.V. détaillé + photo sous réf. J R au

Centre P.S.I. *29, Bd Edgar Quinet 75014 PARIS.*

PLYWOOD & CHIPBOARD EXECUTIVE

Recently retired or otherwise liberated. Must have strong background in national and international sales and detailed knowledge of equipment and complete technology. Our initial requirement is for consultant to assist in feasibility study of new technology. This has the possibility of developing into full-time major job of international scope.

Box D-3,711, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

U.S. Citizen of W. European origin, M. Chem. Eng., 44, now sales manager Engineering company. 18 years experience selling technology and services worldwide, including Eastern Europe; negotiating and administrating multi-million-dollar contracts. Fluent English, French, German, some Italian and Spanish. Seeks responsible position, preferred location Paris or Luxembourg.

Reply: Box D-3,721, Herald, Paris.

MARKETING MAN

38. 13 years in MARKETING STRATEGY. Experienced in Advertising and Sales Promotion, Display and Direct Mail, Ad. Management, Creation-Control and Execution. SALES INCENTIVE TECHNIQUES. Printing Processes WITH 5 YEARS AIRLINE experience. Fully bilingual English-French, fluent Spanish. Knowledge German. Wr.: No. 467. Chalmandrier, 36, Champs-Elysées, 75008 Paris.

GENERAL MANAGER

for TECHNICAL COORDINATION, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION. Swiss national, doctoral-level education in Chemistry, aged 34, fluent in German, French and English. 8 years experience in chemical industry, 3 in U.S.A. and 5 in Europe, business oriented, self starter, seeks to join expanding international company operating out of Switzerland. Prepared to travel as necessary.

Write: Box No. 06-B 116 918, PUBLICITAS, Neuengasse 48, CH-2501 BIEL (Switzerland).

On Thursday, April 5, the International Herald Tribune will again offer a unique opportunity to advertise your Company's requirement for Sales or Marketing executives . . .

SALES & MARKETING EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

THURSDAY, 5 APRIL

Reach talented executives throughout Europe's largest markets.

1972 Paid Circulation Distribution

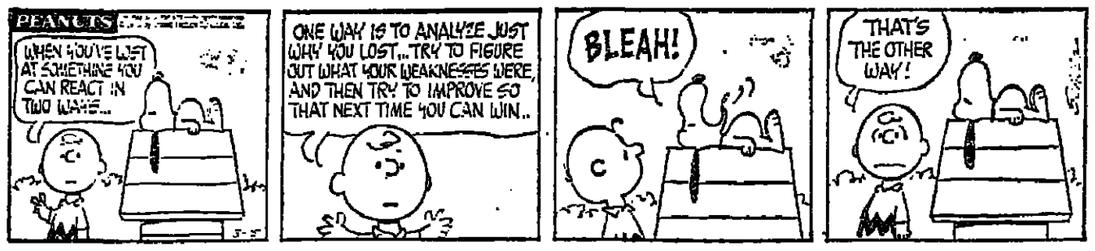
France	20.6%	Netherlands	3.3%
Germany	13.6%	Greece	2.0%
British Isles	8.4%	Austria	1.5%
Switzerland	8.7%	Portugal	0.9%
Italy	5.5%	European Airlines	9.0%
Belgium/Luxembourg	4.8%	Rest of Europe	2.3%
Spain	4.6%	Other Areas	10.9%
Scandinavia	3.8%	Total	100.0%

Plan ahead and contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or write directly to:

Mr. Max FERRERO
International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.

Ask for information now. Your text and payment (for private advertisers) must be received by April 2 at the very latest.

PEANUTS



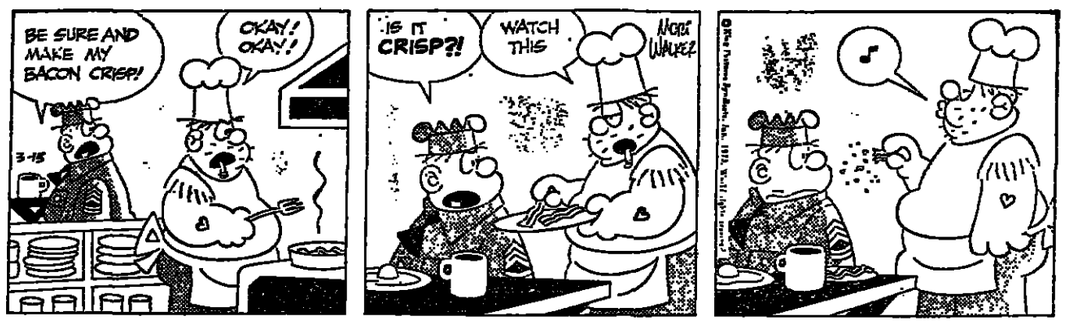
B.C.



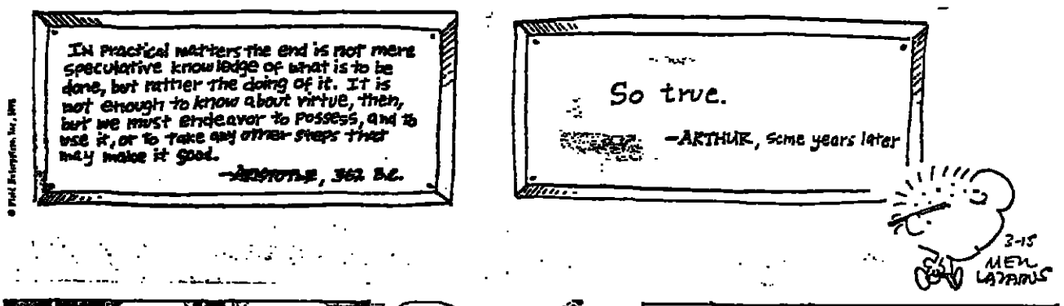
LI'L ABNER



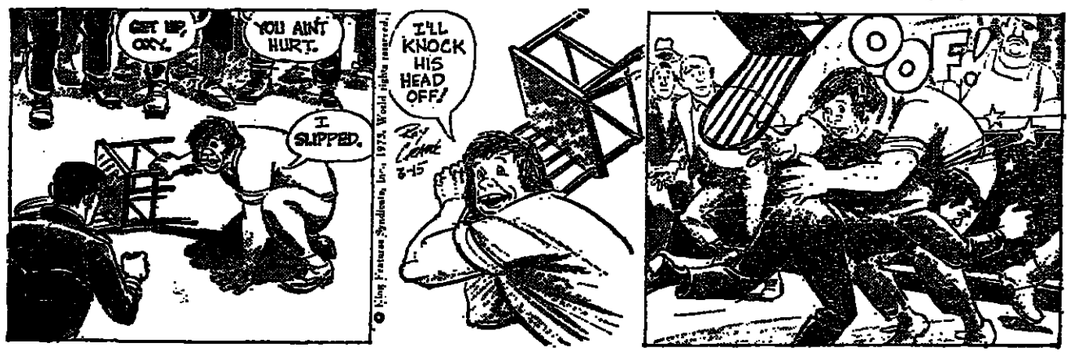
BEETLE BAILEY



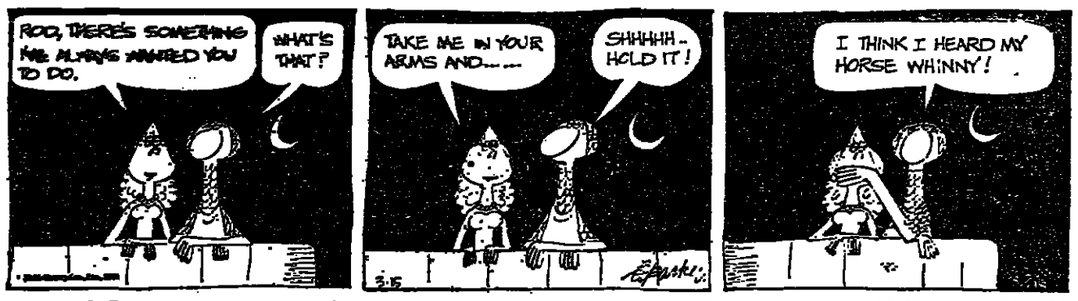
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



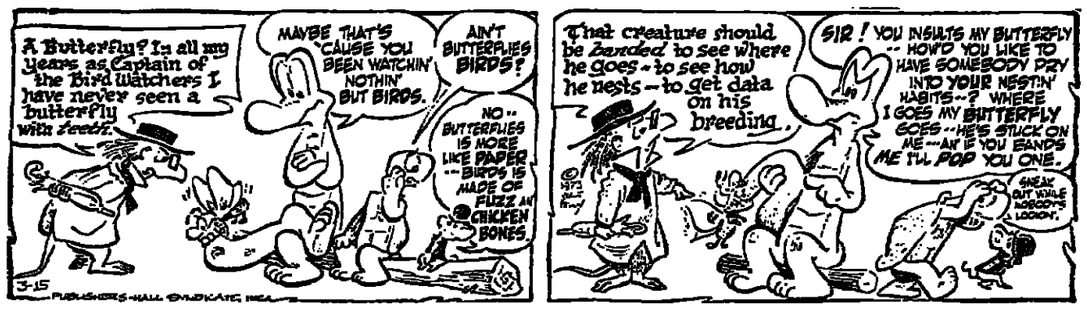
WIZARD of ID



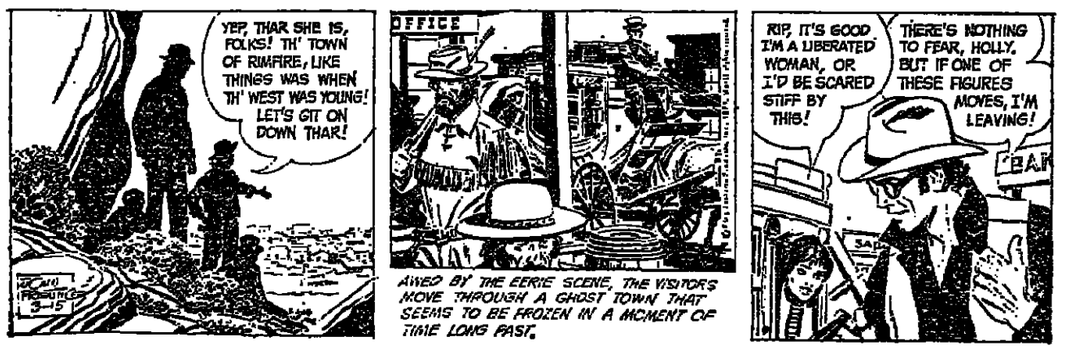
REX MORGAN MD



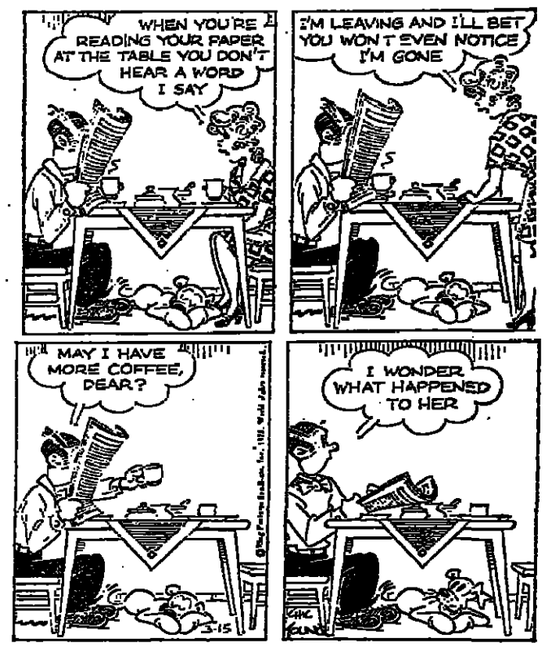
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached a contract of five diamonds doubled. South's opening bid of two diamonds was "Flannery," promising at least five hearts and four spades. The response of two no-trump asked South to describe his distribution further, and East chimed in with three clubs. The jump to four hearts showed a six-card suit. West thought he was on safe ground in doubling, in view of his heart length and his club singleton, and this resolved any doubts North might have had about persevering to five diamonds.

East doubled five diamonds firmly, and confidently led his singleton heart. It was then pointed out to him that although the diamonds were in the North hand, the conventional opening bid had placed the declaration in the South hand. He had fallen into a trap, which artificial bids create for unwary defenders, and which has caught most experts at one time or another.

The lead out of turn would not have been serious for the defense if East had produced a spade or a trump, but the heart lead was distinctly unfortunate. South was permitted by the laws to require a heart lead from West, and did so, thus capturing the first trick with the jack in the dummy.

The contract was still in the balance, however. South's own hand had obvious winners to take care of two of dummy's clubs, but three discards were needed. Entries to the closed hand were in short supply, and the nine-eight of diamonds had a crucial role to play.

A low diamond was led, and East put up the ace. He then made a key play by shifting to a spade, removing a vital entry from the closed hand prematurely.

As it was, there was no way for South to succeed. He led the heart ten, hoping that East held a second heart or that the two missing trumps were both with West. West could have worked out that his partner still held a trump to deal with the heart ten, but he made the error of covering. Now South was able to ruff high in the dummy, return to the diamond nine, drawing the missing trumps in the process, and cash three winners to make the contract.

	NORTH ♠ 10 ♡ J ◇ K Q J 10 5 4 2 ♣ K J 10 4
WEST ♠ Q 8 6 4 3 ♡ K 9 8 7 2 ◇ 7 3 ♣ 7	EAST ♠ J 7 2 ♡ 5 ◇ A 6 ♣ A Q 9 8 5 3 2
	SOUTH (D) ♠ A K 9 5 ♡ A Q 10 6 4 3 ◇ 9 8 ♣ 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

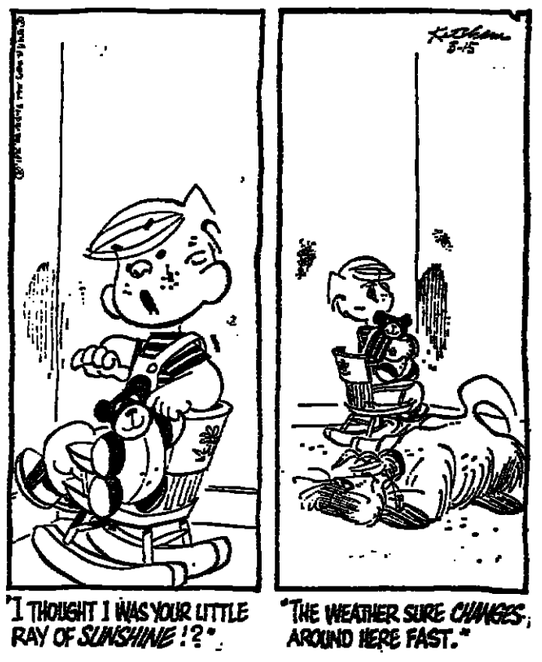
South	West	North	East
2 ◇	Pass	2 N.T.	3 ♣
4 ♡	Dbl.	5 ◇	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	U	B		P	E	S	O	S		F	A	N	S
I	O	N	E		I	D	E	S	T		I	N	I	A
S	M	E	E		R	I	L	L	E		R	E	N	O
	M	A	R	G	O	T	F	O	N	T	E	Y	N	
F	I	R		R	U	E	D		S	O	B	E	I	T
R	E	T		A	E	D	O	N		M	I	T	E	R
A	S	H	P	I	T		M	O	B		R	O	S	A
			A	N	T	A		B	A	L	L	D		
S	K	I	S		E	B	B		I	F	S	S	E	R
P	A	N	D	A		S	U	L	I	A		E	L	Y
A	T	H	E	N	A		R	O	E	S		V	E	E
	R	U	D	O	L	F	N	U	R	E	Y	E	Y	
R	I	M	E		T	R	E	V	I		A	R	A	M
U	M	A	U		O	A	T	E	N		M	A	T	A
M	A	N	X		S	U	T	R	A		S	L	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROCKA

TOINX

GELISH

BRUETT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CIVIL GUARD HAUNCH DRUDGE

Answer: *Her capacity is 3 pints* — A GAL.

BOOKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

By Alberto Moravia. Translated from the Italian by An Davidson. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 222 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

A masochistic woman provokes her husband to violence and wonders whether, one day, she will die of joy. A neurotic mother insists that her Marxist son wants to murder his father and sleep with her. The wife of a rich man sells herself to strangers because her original "purchaser" no longer desires her. A woman about to commit suicide, for reasons not given, is interrupted by a telephone call inviting her to a party. Her dog barks at her leaving and she gives him the fatal barbiturates instead. A successful career type "hasn't time for love," so her unsuccessful twin sister acts as her stand-in. A pair of lovers try to eliminate platitudes from their conversation only to discover that they are an integral part of their lives. A couple separates, because she loves provincial festivals and he doesn't. A bourgeois housewife projects orgies into an empty flat that faces her window. A beautiful, untalented girl doggedly tries to write and only after repeated failures accepts her body as her talent. An idle husband enacts meaningless rituals of family life to give his existence a pattern. Another woman who had been bought by her rich husband finds at his death that she is too wealthy to be bought again and is now condemned to loneliness and frustration.

This is the sort of thing Alberto Moravia writes about in "Bought and Sold"—and one wonders why. In his stories, these themes are even more hackneyed, mechanical and unconvincing than they sound in one-sentence summaries. His women—all 34 stories are narrated by women—are not characters, but questionable psychological or sociological generalizations. It is highly improbable that so many women would so completely accept their husbands' evaluations to the point of being traumatized by them. Italy may still be a male-oriented country, but not every husband is a hypnotist.

"Bought and Sold" has a sour taste. The author is like a Maupassant without humor or charm. His women are not so much unhappy as peevish, and instead of suffering their situations, they explain them. And unfortunately, a good many of these explanations are in an identical tone of voice. Here again, as in his novel "A Woman of Rome," Mr. Moravia has his characters speak in his style instead of their own. In a foreword to the earlier book, he gave it as his opinion that it would bore the reader to be subjected to the limited vocabulary of a woman of the streets. A more male-chauvinistic mistake would be hard to imagine. And, besides, here we have 34 women, from different milieus, so we can only infer that the author considers them all incapable of expressing themselves, except as a ventriloquist's dummy. Perhaps his insistence on his own style would be more understandable if it was indeed superior to what we might expect of his women—but it is, if anything, anonymously pe trian.

In many of the stories, feels a metaphor awkwardly h ing on the heels of the chara like an importunate beggar the author is so suffocatingly eral-minded that he rarely cends from the particular to universal. And even here, in claustrophobically close quar the stories are unconvincing. W en never were that docile one-dimensional, even in fa Italy. And, as for the men, is reduced to defending ther oppressors: surely their cr their lusts, their selfishness sh have stimulated them to gest less stodgy and secondhand.

As the best-known write serious fiction in Italy today, Moravia might be supposed reflect something of the moc his country. Since the st themselves make very little dividual impression, one is fo to fall back on a statistical a ysis of their themes. The recurrent of these are that th men depersonalize their wo that when they are physi beautiful, Italian women ar the mercy of their bodies; contrary to folklore, sex in is a bleak business; that lo rare and communication bet the sexes at a minimum.

It may seem rash to contr a writer of Mr. Moravia's rep tion—especially on the subje his own society—but one can swer only for oneself and sa don't believe you. The stori not ring true—in fact, they r ring at all—and that is the way we have of judging tha

Mr. Broyard reviews books The New York Times.

Art Objects From China Break a Recor

LONDON, March 14 (Reut —A record of £718,195 was for Chinese art objects yes day at Sotheby's in London. previous auction total recor £510,643 was set in London November.

Another auction of Japa work of art reached £3,741 terday at Christie's. In cases, Japanese bidders got a ly half the items, obser estimated.

A rare early Ming bowl the late 14th century went t anonymous buyer for £5,000- highest individual price in Sotheby's sale.

There were 382 lots in the of Chinese works of art fro number of sources. The co tion of Japanese swords, s guards, Buddhist metalwork, sculpture in the Christie's tion came from the collectio the late Capt. Raymond Joh who wrote books on Japa art.

A Canadian buyer, Roy C from Hamilton, Ontario, paid highest price in this sale £2,940 for a lacquer chest.

CROSSWORD

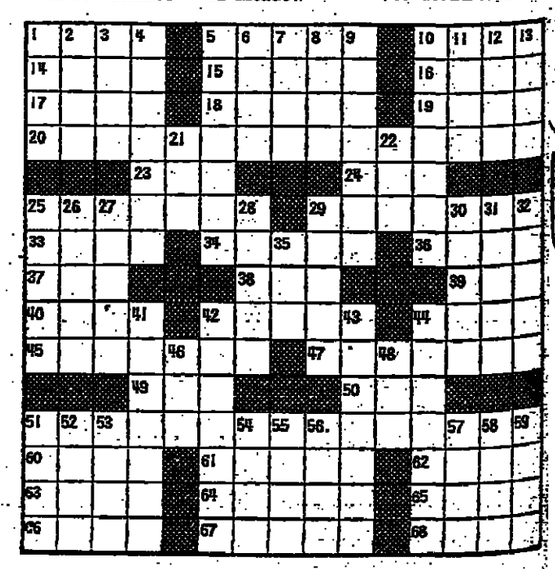
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Betrayers
5 French fathers
10 Nut's partner
14 Asian sea
15 Mirror's product
16 Pitcher
17 Jesus of Nazareth: Abbr.
18 Predominate
19 Supper, in Spain
20 Weather report on the range
23 Powder ——
24 Excessively
25 Praise
29 Kind of music or prices
33 Do in
34 Baseball statistic
36 Flightless bird
37 Give the gate
38 Propeller
39 New Year's drink
40 U. S. inventor
42 Did ranch work
44 Monster
45 Of the sense of touch
47 More wretched
49 Bee: Prefix
50 Matter, in law
51 What some raindrops keep
60 Run —— (go wild)
61 Throng
62 Peruvian
63 Starting hour
64 Fragrant oil
65 Standard
66 Sow clouds
67 Assignments
68 Sheep

DOWN

1 Without fail, with 44 Down
2 Cartoonist
3 Biting
4 Deftly
5 Dugout canoe
6 Large bird
7 —— the icebox
8 Like angel cakes
9 One of one hundred
10 Confuse
11 Was obligated
12 Horne
13 Tea-set unit
21 Meadow
22 Cut off
25 Neckwear
26 S. A. border river
27 Kind of button
28 Drivel
29 Meditates
30 Extended: Prefix
31 Worship
32 "Message received"
35 Converse
41 Pursued, as game
42 Headgear
43 Windows
44 See 1 Down
46 News initials
48 Spanish king
51 Hot-weather needs
52 Parisian friend
53 Sole
54 Drop, in San Juan
55 Morsels
56 State: Abbr.
57 Sufficient, old style
58 Land measure
59 T.V.A. units



هكذا من الأصل

Unless Rift Ends

oach to Walk Out ver NCAA Battle

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP). —The coach of the U.S. track team that will face a Soviet squad led by eight Olympic champions Friday night in Richmond, Va., told meet promoters yesterday that he planned to withdraw unless the AAU and NCAA settle their dispute over the event.

John Banner, track coach at Pittsburgh, was told by his athletic department yesterday to come home. Banner in turn informed his long jumper, Bill Rea, to stay home. An NCAA official in Kansas City said that Banner had informed that office of his plans.

The NCAA is insisting that the AAU ask for certification of the meet. "As of now, we have not heard a word from the AAU," NCAA Comptroller Ar[illegible] Bergstrom said.

If the meet is not sanctioned by the NCAA, college athletes competing in it would face loss of eligibility. The usual penalty for such infractions is one year, an NCAA official said.

An AAU spokesman, Rich McArthur, said yesterday the meet was in no way in jeopardy and "will go on regardless of what happens." He added that the great majority of athletes involved do not come under NCAA jurisdiction.

As nearly as could be determined, six to eight men and no women will be forced to drop out of the meet if the AAU and NCAA do not come to some agreement.

When asked whether the AAU might request certification by the NCAA, McArthur said, "I really can't answer that. I think you can presume that is one of the things being discussed (by AAU officials)."

The U.S. team will be missing athletes other than the college standout caught in the dispute. The missing also will include track and field athletes who have signed up with the pro track circuit and such outstanding competitors as Marty Liquori, who is skipping the meet, and Olympic champion Dave Wottle, who missed the AAU championships from which the team was selected.

Sports Feud Sparks Bill

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky., introduced a bill yesterday to create a federal amateur sports commission to govern the participation of American athletes in international competition.

Cook cited last year's Olympic Games in Munich as an example of U.S. amateur sports divisiveness, which he said was "a collection of mistakes which, it seems, only the government could match."

Cook cited the long feud between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association which he said has placed the upcoming U.S.-Soviet basketball series "in serious jeopardy."

In addition to setting one set of rules for international competition, the three-member commission would be able to regulate the use of federally supported institutions for the development and training of amateur athletes.

op Trackmen om Soviet in eet Tomorrow

CHMOND, Va., March 14).—Eight Olympic gold med- s are among the Russians have begun arriving for ay's second indoor track and meet with the United States. am members who were win- in the Munich Olympics in- e Valery Borzov, Yuri Tar- Anatoli Bondarchuk, Viktor heyev and N[illegible]ola Avilov.

orzov won both the 100 and meters and will compete in 60-yard dash along with ssandr Korkelyuk. Korkelyuk, ten here last year by Mel der, has been more impressive winter than Borzov.

aeneyev established a world ord of 57 feet 2 3/4 inches in triple jump after winning the mpic gold medal for the sec- l time. Bondarchuk won the mer throw and will compete e in the 35-pound weight ow, in which he finished sec- l in last year's dual meet.

rmak is the Olympic high p champion and Avilov won decathlon. Both will compete e in the pentathlon, which will ude the hurdles, shot put, h jump, long jump and 600- d run.

he Russian women's team in- les 1,500-meter champion milla Braghina, who will run mile; shot-put winner lezhda Chizhova, and discus mpion Faina Melnik, who will pete in the shot put. Olympic r medalist Nida Sabaite will the 880 for the Russian nen.

eino Preparing or Debut as Pro

OS ANGELES, March 14).—Olympic veteran Kip o of Kenya has arrived begin getting ready for his track debut in a mile race nst Jim Ryun here March 24. 'm looking forward to the pro ," Keino said. "I feel I'm very good shape and I'm look- ahead to the new challenge."

14-year veteran of Kenya's ce force, Keino, 33, received estimated bonus of $25,000 to with the International Track ociation.

eino won two gold medals two silvers at the 1968 and Olympics. He holds two mpic records—at 1,500 meters in the 3,000-meter steeple- se.

College Basketball

TUESDAY'S GAMES

AIA Tournament at Kansas City (1st Round)

W-Green Bay 77, Dallas Baptist 66. m Houston 88, Wartburg 62. mmiplac 72, Ouachita Baptist 68. Carolina St. 93, Hastings 71. aryland-Eas. Shore 114, Esn. Mont. rier 81, Marist 65. issouri Southern 70, Fairmount 63. nona St. 76, Grand Canyon 64.



Associated Press.

LOW MAN—Challenger John Conteh of Liverpool stands over Rudi Schmidtke of West Germany during one of three sixth-round knockdowns in their title bout in London.

Briton KOs German in Title Bout

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Britain's John Conteh held a bottle of champagne and whooped with delight last night after winning the European light-heavyweight boxing title from Rudi Schmidtke of West Germany.

The new champion had generous praise for the German he stopped in the 12th round. And Schmidtke, badly bruised and cut about the face, called Conteh the most brilliant fighter he had met in his career.

Conteh told fans crowding his dressing room: "I thought I had him in the sixth round when I put him down three times. But he's a strong, clever boxer with a great jab.

"Instead of getting him in the next round, he started giving me trouble and caught me with one of his few right-hand punches in the ninth round. That one hurt.

"Although I felt sure I was going to win, I got frustrated around the 11th and 12th when he kept picking me off."

George Francis, Conteh's manager, said that he had made no plans for the immediate future —"We're just going to sit down and think out the best way to go."

Schmidtke had never been stopped in his ring career and had only been knocked down twice.

"I have no intention of retiring," he said. "I wasn't in good shape tonight even though I trained hard for the fight. My right hand didn't work at all."

The German had two nasty cuts, one on his temple and one under the left eye—the target that Conteh worked on for most of the fight.

"Those three knockdowns in the sixth round didn't harm me too much," he said. "I had difficulty breathing right from the start because of a bad cold.

"I rate Conteh as a brilliant boxer—certainly the best man I have ever met," he said.

Schmidtke, 30, tried to dominate the early rounds of the scheduled 15-rounder with a long left lead. He hardly used his right hand at all. But Conteh, 21, showed little respect for his more experienced and older opponent.

The Briton was quickly on target with clubbing left counters and by the fourth round had severely bruised Schmidtke round his left eye.

Conteh, who has been campaigning as a heavyweight—and punches like one—moved in with savage fury in the sixth. He had Schmidtke down three times within a minute. Each knockdown came from right hooks and the German appeared completely dazed.

Schmidtke was rated fourth or fifth in most world rankings. This was his fourth defeat in 35 fights of which three were draws. For the unrated Conteh, it was his 18th victory of 19 bouts.

Finnegan Retains Title

WEMBLEY, England, March 14 (UPI).—Chris Finnegan retained his British and Commonwealth light-heavyweight titles last night by outpointing Welshman Roy John over 15 rounds at the Empire Pool Arena.

Finnegan, who was beaten by American Bob Foster in a world title challenge last September before losing the European crown to Rudi Schmidtke, floored John for a count of nine in the 12th round. It was the only knockdown of the fight.

It was Finnegan's first defense of the title he won from Eddie Avoth of Wales two years ago and he now has 24 victories and one draw from 29 fights.

Cotena Beats Farinelli

FERRARA, Italy, March 14 (UPI).—Elio Cotena retained his Italian featherweight boxing title yesterday when the referee awarded him a controversial 12-round decision over challenger Enzo Farinelli.

Reed and Frazier Score 28 As NBA Knicks Beat Suns

NEW YORK, March 14 (UPI).—Willis Reed and Walt Frazier scored 28 points apiece and New York's last seven points of the game last night as the Knicks defeated the Phoenix Suns, 115-111, in a National Basketball Association game after wasting an early 16-point lead.

Reed's short jumper with 1 minute, 42 seconds remaining gave New York the lead for good at 110-109. Frazier then followed with a free throw and a basket off a Jerry Lucas assist for a four-point margin.

Dennis Layton cut the Suns' deficit to two on a layup with 14 seconds remaining, but Reed killed any Phoenix chance for a tie with a basket with five seconds left.

Lakers 121, Braves 112

At Buffalo, N. Y., Wilt Chamberlain, closing in on his 11th NBA title, hauled in 23 rebounds and scored 25 points in leading Los Angeles past the Braves, 121-112, as the Lakers clinched the Pacific Division title.

A basket by Buffalo's Bob Kauffman with less than five minutes left in the third quarter tied the game, 77-77, but Los Angeles' Jim McMillan quickly followed with a field goal and the Lakers were never headed.

Warriors 109, Trail Blazers 101

At Portland, Ore., Golden State, led by Rick Barry and Nate Thurmond, clinched second place in the NBA's Pacific Division and a playoff berth with a victory over Portland, 109-101.

The victory, which put the Warriors into the playoffs for the fifth time in the past six years, came without pressure because Phoenix had lost to New York. The Suns were the only team with a mathematical chance of catching Golden State.

Bulls 104, SuperSonics 89

At Chicago, Jim King hit six of his first seven field goal tries, five of them in the second period, to spark a Chicago comeback and help produce a victory over Seattle, 104-89.

It was the 16th home victory in the last 21 games for the Bulls and their fifth in six games against Seattle this year, helping strengthen their claim on third place in percentage in the NBA's Western Conference.

Cavaliers 115, Hawks 107

At Cleveland, Bobby Smith and Jimmy Cleamons combined for 21 of Cleveland's 36 fourth-quarter points to direct the Cavaliers to a 115-107 victory over Atlanta.

Smith, who entered the game with 8:32 left in the first half, hit on 11 of 13 from the field and finished with 24 points in logging 23 minutes of playing time.

Bulls 104, SuperSonics 89

At Baltimore, Phil Chenier led a balanced attack with 24 points as the Bullets outlasted Kansas City-Omaha and a 42-point explosion from Nate Archibald, 103-99.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	59	13	.819	—
New York	55	22	.714	6 1/2
Buffalo	31	51	.392	33
Philadelphia	9	66	.120	51 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	46	28	.639	—
Atlanta	42	32	.568	5
Houston	29	44	.397	17
Cleveland	36	46	.361	20

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Milwaukee	52	22	.703	—
Chicago	48	26	.649	4
Detroit	33	39	.458	18
KC-Omaha	34	42	.447	19
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	54	19	.740	—
Golden State	44	29	.603	10
Phoenix	33	41	.446	21 1/2
Seattle	24	51	.320	33
Portland	17	57	.230	38

Tuesday's Games

New York 115, Phoenix 111 (Reed 28, Frazier 28; Scott 33, Haskins 16).

Chicago 104, Seattle 89 (King 20, Walker 16; Haywood 31, Brown 18).

Cleveland 115, Atlanta 107 (Carr 28, Smith 24; Maravich 31, Hudson 23).

Los Angeles 121, Buffalo 112 (Chamberlain 25, West 23; Kaufman 28, McAdoo 23).

Baltimore 103, KC-Omaha 99 (Chenier 24, Clark 24; Archibald 42, Lacey 18).

Golden State 109, Portland 101 (Barry 24, Russell, Barnett 16; Petrie 33, Wicks 21).

ABA Standings

East

	W	L	Pct	GB
Carolina	53	24	.688	—
Kentucky	51	27	.654	2 1/2
Virginia	38	36	.514	13 1/2
New York	29	47	.382	22 1/2
Memphis	22	56	.282	31 1/2
West				
Utah	50	25	.667	—
Indiana	45	30	.600	5
Denver	43	34	.558	8 1/2
Dallas	34	43	.329	18
San Diego	25	51	.329	25 1/2

Tuesday's Games

Kentucky 139, Memphis 103 (Mount 21, Dampier, Issel 20; Hunter 36, Neumann 22).

Utah 131, Dallas 118 (Beaty 26, Boone 21; Silas 21, Dietrick 19).

Denver 114, San Diego 96 (Simpson 30, Robish 17; Hill 24, Williams 17).

Skiing Races Postponed by A Snowstorm

NAEBA, Japan, March 14 (Reuters).—A blizzard lasting almost 24 hours forced postponement today of two World Cup ski races and left officials uncertain of whether the events would have to be cancelled altogether.

Officials initially announced that the women's giant slalom would be held tomorrow morning and that the men's slalom would go ahead as planned today. But the men's race was later called off because of continuing high winds.

A spokesman said that a decision would be made later. It was possible that only the men's race would be held, he added.

Naeba is the next to final stage of the World Cup competition, which will be completed with two races at Heavenly Valley, Calif., next week.

Annemarie Proell of Austria already has won the women's overall title for an unprecedented third consecutive year, but the men's title is still wide open between Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, winner for the past two years, and David Zwilling of Austria.

NHL Standings

East

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	46	8	14	106	284	155
N.Y. Rangers	44	17	7	95	269	175
Boston	44	20	5	93	288	210
Detroit	34	23	11	79	226	201
Buffalo	33	24	12	78	229	189
Toronto	23	35	9	55	205	275
Vancouver	18	42	8	44	200	305
N.Y.Islanders	9	58	5	23	147	321
West						
Chicago	38	23	8	84	250	199
Philadelphia	33	26	10	76	254	227
Minnesota	33	27	9	75	228	202
St. Louis	30	29	10	70	204	214
Los Angeles	28	31	11	67	206	221
Pittsburgh	27	35	7	61	222	230
Atlanta	24	32	13	61	174	200
California	11	48	15	37	168	290

Tuesday's Games

Boston 3, NY Islanders 0 (Hodge, Cashman, O'Donnell).

Minnesota 2, L.A. 2 (Prentice, Harvey; St. Marseille, Maloney).

St. Louis 2, Buffalo 0 (Thomson, Roberts)

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Ottawa 3, L.A. 1 (Carleton 2, Sentes; Hyndman).

Alberta 4, Cleveland 2 (Kassian 2, Wall, Baird; Hopgszuori, Pinder).

New England 4, Chicago 3 (Webster, Dorey, French, Sheehy; Sarrazin, Siciński, Palement).

Phila. 4, Houston 3 (Lawson 2, O'Donoghue, McKenzie; Smith, Labossiere, Taylor).

Dick Allen Is Hungry for a Winner

Chicago Star Training Hard

By Murray Chass

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 14 (NYT).—A four-hour bus ride brought the Chicago White Sox to Fort Lauderdale Stadium just before noon yesterday and Dick Allen was on the bus.

"I didn't have him on the list, but he wrote his name on it," manager Chuck Tanner said.

In these early exhibition games, most players of star quality are afforded the luxury of passing up the long, hot bus trips from one coast of Florida to the other. That's why Tanner left Allen's name off the two-game trip list in Sarasota.

But Allen stepped onto the bus at 7:30 this morning and wound up making his first exhibition appearance six hours later, playing designated hitter (a position he doesn't care for) as the Yankees defeated the White Sox, 2-1.

Allen had one hit, a single that set up Chicago's run, but the Yankees won with two runs in the second, the first on Ron Swoboda's sacrifice fly and the second on Horace Clarke's single.

The presence of the American League's most valuable player 200 miles from his team's training camp and at this early date epitomized the enthusiasm and desire Allen brought to camp with him. He also brought with him the richest contract in baseball history, but he minimized the importance of his $225,000 salary.

"I don't care about the contract," Allen said. "I'm here to do a job whether my stomach is full or whether I'm thirsty. I just want to play on a winner. I don't care if we have to cheat."

Allen's desire to help turn the White Sox into a champion team overrides any other thought or feeling he might have at the moment. That's why he reported to camp on time (last year he signed his contract the day the players' strike began) and that's why he was here today.

"I belong to this club. I've gone into this thing wholeheartedly. I don't really think I need that much spring training (for proof, see last year), but I might be able to help someone do something that some day might win a game for us. And maybe there are things that can help me."

As Allen talked in front of the Chicago dugout, the managers went to home plate to exchange lineup cards, then returned to the dugout. There were days in the past, when he was in Philadelphia, that Allen was just getting into his uniform at that time.

There is no connection between those days and these days.

"He was working so hard I kicked him out of the park two days in a row," said Tanner, whose club gave Oakland a fight for the Western Division title last year. "He has one thing on his mind. He wants to be on a ball club that plays in the World Series."

In discussing that obsession, Allen, who observed his 31st birthday last week, brought up the case of Ernie Banks and the Chicago Cubs.

"From the time I was a little guy, I've admired Ernie Banks," Allen said. "He had a lot of great years and he was most-valuable-player a couple times and he set a record at shortstop. But when my son grows up, he can look in the record book 20 years from now and not see the name of Ernie Banks on a championship team. I think he had it coming to him. It's sad. He went out and never was on a winner. I'm dying badly to play on a winner."

Allen, who last year batted .308, socked 37 homers and drove in 113 runs, said when he joined the White Sox last year, his fourth team in four years, that the club was dead.

"No one knew whether we could win or not," he said, "but about a month and a half into the season we came alive. We were seven games out, but we didn't give up. Everybody pulled together. Now there's a lot of spirit. We can win and the feeling's got me down here right now.

"I'm really turned on. I'm as excited about this club as any I've ever been with. I know these guys now and I know how to get to them. I'm trying to prepare myself and the rest of these guys. They can follow me or I'll follow them, whatever is necessary."

Someone asked Allen if he ever felt this way before.

"Yes," he said, "but they beat it out of me. I was in Philadelphia."

Today he was in Fort Lauderdale. In October, maybe he'll be in the World Series.



Associated Press.

ALLEN'S ALLEY — Dick Allen of the Chicago White Sox takes fielding practice at Florida training camp.

Mays and Staub Ruffle L.A. But Mets Fail to Win Again

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 14 (NYT).—Willie Mays and Rusty Staub made their first appearances of the spring for the New York Mets yesterday, and so did Henry Gaylon Matthew Webb, a rookie pitcher who needed one out to beat the Los Angeles Dodgers.

He didn't get it, though, because Joe Ferguson pinch-hit a grand-slam home run with two out in the ninth inning to overpower the Mets, 5-2. It was the Mets' fourth straight defeat in five exhibition games and their third in a row in the final inning.

Neither Mays nor Staub was around at the time, having left the lineup midway in the game after three times at bat apiece. But while they were there, they ruffled a few feathers.

Mays, batting in the No. 3 spot and playing center field, hit Claude Osteen's second pitch over the left-fielder's head for a double and later struck out and lined out to third base. Staub, batting No. 4, singled home a run in the first, then struck out and walked.

"They're all right," manager Yogi Berra said later, reporting on two of his senior moneymen. "I wanted them to hit three times each, that was all. Willie came back to the clubhouse and got worked on—his knees. He won't play tomorrow, but probably will the next two days after that."

The chief question in both cases was medical rather than artistic. Mays, who will turn 42 May 6, is playing in spring training for the 22d year and he has two damaged knees, besides. Staub, who will be 29 on April 1, broke a bone in his hand last June and missed 90 games.

In Webb's case, though, the chief question was artistic rather than medical, and the right-hander, 22, may have trouble erasing the memory of his one pitch to Ferguson.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

OCCIDENTAL LIFE of Calif., one of the world's leading life companies is establishing a military sales operation in Europe. Openings available for USAREUR cleared agents and one top class supervisor. Send resumé to: Box 10,322, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN NEEDED to potential real estate clients offered free U.S. inspection visit plus money back guarantee. Details, write: Box 8,011, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BE.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY English mother-tongue, required for French office of British company, near Etoile, Paris. Shorthand not essential. Good appearance. Tel.: 522-83-10 or 387-35-09, ext. 264.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LA GARDE ECOSSAISE

In the days of old, the sons of Scottish Gentlefolk helped perpetuate the long-standing friendship and goodwill between France and Scotland by joining the renowned Garde Ecossaise; alas we are now reduced to public advertisements. Permit me to introduce myself: I am a young Scot, at present living in exile in London, and would like to live and work in France for at least 6 months. The nature of the work is of secondary importance, since my aim is to improve my rather faltering and antique French and sample the French way of life. My antecedents are first class having been educated at Edinburgh University and "finished" with a Christmas Season at Fortnum & Mason. I now place myself at the disposal of the French Nation. Write: Box 8,027, HT, 25 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BE.

IRAQI, 42, Arabic-English-French, 10 years experience in accounts, correspondence and selling oil-field supplies, seeks post in firm preferably in Arabian Gulf. Write: J. Mirza, Box 1,171, Benghazi, Libya.

VERSATILE, seeking challenge. English Graduate 28, experienced advertising representation, seeks P.A. Executive role now based Married, now resident Riviera. Will travel & learn. Write: Box 50,186, Herald, Paris

LOOKING for untapped talent? US female, early 40s, university degree, bilingual French literate, enthusiastic, seeks stimulating work. Tel.: Paris, 704-82-47.

SERVICE ORIENTED AMERICAN: See Business Opportunities.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, AUDIO-VISUAL-Public Relations Writer, former reporter, 31, speaks French & German. Seeks challenging position. Box 10,333, Herald, Paris.

BOOK TRANSFERS going untapped. American woman, MA, all phases cinema, journalism, PR, perfect Italian, culture bug. Tel.: 561.3402. Apt. 1, V. Dall'Ongaro 81.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, perfect English-Spanish, fluent French. Italian, English shorthand seeks job. Box 82,945, Herald, Paris.

U.S. ATP PILOT CURRENT DH 125 Light and Heavy Twins, 12,000 hrs. Available for position W. Germany, Europe. Resume. Phone: 05044-760

TRANSLATION JOB WANTED by perfectly trilingual girl, French-English-Spanish. Paris: 660-58-45.

TELEX MANAGER, 30, French-English. Box 82,926, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON ENGLAND Tel.: 84502.

RADCLIFFE JUNIOR, fluent French, seeks summer Au Pair job Europe or USA. Experienced with children, travel. Write: Dunster, H-44, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., USA.

VALET-CHEF, French cuisine, seeks post U.S.A. Work experience in U.S. No work permit. HERVAS, 6 Passage du Nord, 92-Malakoff, France.

EXPERIENCED SWEDISH KINDERGARTEN Teacher will take care of your child. Mornings or afternoons. Living near Bois. Tel.: 754-58-59.

MAITRE D'HOTEL STYLE, 46 ans, cherche place stable, références controlables. Tel. Paris, 727-58-97.

U.S. CO-ED in Paris seeks baby-sitting job with traveling family, summer. Box 25,644, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

HUSBAND-WIFE for permanent situation southeast USA home. Complete care of home including cooking, some driving. Ideal for couple without children. Send complete resumé, photos: Chalet les Ecureuils. Gstaad, Switzerland 3780.

HIGHLY COMPETENT NANNY-GOVERNESS to care for few weeks old infant. Experience & references required. Write: J.-P. Terrin, 91 Bld. Perrier, 13008 Marseilles, or call: Paris, 266-19-99.

WANTED AU-PAIR GIRL, PARIS. English family, immediately until July. Paris: 624-14-53.

AU PAIR WANTED, some housework. Fr. 400/month. Paris: 231-67-37.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





Art Buchwald

Moonlighting Newsmen

WASHINGTON. — In all the hearings on protecting newspapermen's sources, no one has mentioned that one of the major reasons the government and defense lawyers are subpoenaing notebooks, tapes and film is that it saves them a lot of money they otherwise would have to spend doing their own investigative work.


Buchwald

The truth of the matter is newspapermen are a great source of information for lawyers, and, thanks to recent court rulings, they may now be used to provide evidence in any kind of a court case.

If journalists are expected to moonlight for Justice Department lawyers as well as district attorneys and defense lawyers, then they should be paid for it.

To hear them tell it, newspapermen consider themselves grossly underpaid and there isn't one of them who wouldn't be willing to earn a few extra bucks even if it meant working for the government or the legal profession on the side.

So rather than fight the subpoena mania that exists in the United States, I think journalists should not only encourage it but also charge for their services.

In the case of the federal government, I believe all newspapermen could be sworn in as deputy federal marshals and be paid $22,500 a year. Then, any time the Justice Department wanted any information from one of them, it could just call up and say, "Marshal Jack Anderson, would you please bring in your notebooks for last week."

The beauty of this arrangement is that while newspapermen were doing investigative work for the government, the Justice Department could release hundreds of FBI agents to work on the Watergate case.

County and city district attorneys might not be able to pay newspapermen on a yearly basis, but something could be worked out on piece rates. A reporter could charge $100 for giving up his notebook, $500 for providing tapes and $5,000 for turning over all unused film. (If it got too profitable, the newspaper publishers might demand some of the action, which I'm sure could be worked out with the Guild.)

An appearance before a grand jury might be worth $750, and, if the newspaperman's source is convicted, he would be entitled to a bonus of $250.

* * *

Strangely enough, the area where newspapermen are becoming more in demand as witnesses is in civil suits. Any reporter who has written a story about a suit is now considered fair game by either the plaintiff's attorney or the defense lawyer.

This is where the big money is, and I believe any newspaperman who helps a lawyer in a civil suit should receive 25 percent of the attorney's fee. There are some lawyers who might want to put journalists on retainer for the year and there would be nothing wrong with that. But, if they'd rather pay by the case, this could be arranged at $100 an hour.

You might ask what the government and the civil attorneys are getting for their money. The answer is hard, tough, investigative work that would cost them twice as much if they had to do it themselves.

They are also getting inside information that could swing a case one way or the other. Making newspapermen a branch of the legal profession in this country would be the greatest contribution to giving them the financial security they all desire.

The writers of the Constitution never spelled it out, but I like to think that's what they had in mind when they wrote the First Amendment.

Byzantine Jewelry Dug Up in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, March 14 (AP). — Archaeologists have discovered gold rings, bracelets and necklaces from the Byzantine period at the site of a building being erected as an extension of the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, sources said Monday.

An eighth-century imperial costume decorated with pearls and gold was among the find, they said. The foundations of a Byzantine palace and a fourth-century church are being destroyed to put up the four-story concrete museum extension.



Abu Simbel temples (top left) in their new site with the former site (below) partly flooded. UNESCO.

Ancient Nubia in Race Against the Nile

By Stanley Meisler

KHARTOUM, March 14.—The Aswan High Dam has opened the Nubian monuments of the Sudan to the world by flooding them.

For more than a decade, scholars from many nations worked under the Nubian desert sun searching for the relics of lost civilizations before they were covered forever by the waters of the Nile. As a result, in the words of B. Emery of Britain's Egypt Exploration Society, "no large area of the world has been so thoroughly investigated by the archaeologist."

This is a dramatic change. Before the Aswan High Dam began to go up in southern Egypt in the 1960s, little was known about the civilizations of old Nubia in northern Sudan. Archaeologists had always preferred to dig in Egypt.

In fact, when the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization mounted an appeal to save the Nubian monuments, most of the publicity was devoted to the colossal Abu Simbel temples in southern Egypt. At great cost, these magnificent monuments were cut away from the rock and lifted to a higher cliff away from the waters.

The other side of the campaign received less publicity. Archaeologists realized that the waters would also flood sites of Nubia in northern Sudan. This galvanized them into action.

"Luckily for us," said Nagm Eddin Sherif, the director of the Sudanese National Museum, in an interview, "the world knew that our part, archaeologically speaking, was virgin."

From 1960 to 1972, according to Mr. Sherif, 22 expeditions from governments, universities and archaeological institutes throughout the world came to Sudan. They discovered 2,000 new sites.

"We are sure," Mr. Sherif said, "that over 80 percent was saved. If something is lost, we do not think it would add anything to our knowledge."

So much has been discovered so recently that it is still too early to assess it all. But archaeologists and historians know they have made some dramatic findings which tell much about the civilizations of the brown Nubian people who have lived in this part of the world for several thousand years.

The most spectacular discovery was probably the stone and red-brick cathedral in Faras, which was the capital of a Christian kingdom in Nubia from the sixth to the 16th century. A team from the University of Warsaw discovered the cathedral under the sand at the site of Faras on the left bank of the Nile just below the Egyptian border.

The Polish scientists found beautiful frescoes on the walls in a remarkable state of preservation. They had been painted between the eighth and 12th centuries. The frescoes have the flat, primitive quality of Byzantine painting and look much like the work in Ethiopian and Egyptian Coptic churches today.

The frescoes are in such good shape because of their burial in sand. "The desert sand of Nubia," said Mr. Sherif, the museum director went on, after archaeologists dug out "is the best preservative of antiquities that we have." In fact, monuments not threatened by the Nile, they sometimes reburied them in sand to preserve them for later excavation.

The archaeologists could not salvage the cathedral, but they did remove all the frescoes. Foreign expeditions were permitted to keep half of what they found as rewards, so half the frescoes are now in Warsaw and the rest in the new Sudanese National Museum in Khartoum.

The discovery of the Faras cathedral and other relics of this era changed the view of medieval Nubian Christianity. Until the expeditions, most scholars looked on Nubian Christianity, in the words of I. L. Shinnie of the University of Khartoum's Department of Archaeology, as "a rather barbarous copy" of Coptic Christian culture in Egypt.

Now, according to Mr. Shinnie, scholars realize that this culture was among the most sophisticated in Africa at that time. In addition, the finds have proven that Christianity lasted longer in Nubia than had been believed. It was not until 1504 that a Moslem dynasty conquered Nubia and destroyed its Christianity.

Going back in time, the discoveries have also shed new light on the great civilization of Kush, which lasted in Nubia for more than a thousand years from 800 BC to AD 350.

The Kush kings were so strong that they ruled Egypt, rather than the other way around, for almost 100 years beginning in the eighth century BC. In Merowe, one of the Kush kingdoms, an alphabet, a rare achievement in Africa, emerged about 300 BC.

A good deal was known about Merowe before, but some of the new archaeological discoveries have led to claims by a few Africanists that Merowe spread its civilization throughout the rest of Africa. This may be exaggerated, but the latest finds confirm that Merowe represents an important example of a sophisticated civilization in Africa.

Dr. B. G. Haycock of the University of Khartoum's History Department, told a conference a few years ago that the ruins of the Kush kingdom of Merowe, like those of Zimbabwe in Rhodesia and Axum in Ethiopia, are one of "the most notable refutations of the thoughtless myth, too slowly dying, that before the coming of the Arabs and Europeans, all of Africa was a 'dark' uncivilized continent where nothing of much interest happened."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *French Court Rules Against Alfred Hitchcock*

A Paris civil court has awarded 150,000 francs in damages to French playwright Charles de Peyret-Chappuis, who claims that the title of Alfred Hitchcock's latest film, "Frenzy," belongs to him.



Alfred Hitchcock
... 150,000 francs.

Peyret-Chappuis wrote a play called "Frénésie," which was first produced in 1938. He told the court that he had been negotiating with a film company over rights to his play when Hitchcock's film came out and that the negotiations were then broken off.

The court ordered that the word "frénésie" not be used in publicity for the Hitchcock film in France and that "Frenzy" carry a notice saying that the film has nothing in common with Peyret-Chappuis's play.

* * *

IT PAID TO ADVERTISE: Micki Topper, the 22-year-old West Berliner who was so determined to stay in the United States that she advertised for a husband, is getting married Saturday. She chose Eric Elam, 26, Huntertown, Ind., from among the 50 men who replied to her ad.

* * *

IF SHE HAD ONLY KNOWN: Self-styled seeress Jeane Dixon has been ordered to pay a ghost writer $9,242 of $184,400 earned so far in royalties on her best-selling book "My Life and Prophecies" by a U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. A jury found she had breached a book contract with New Yorker Adele Fletcher, who will also receive 5 percent of any future royalties.

In 1966, Mrs. Dixon signed contracts with two publishers for a book on her visions. Before the book was eventually published, two writers had given up the ghost. A third, Mrs. Fletcher, submitted a manuscript which at first was accepted then rejected by Mrs. Dixon. The book was eventually written by Rene Noorbergen, a former executive of Ford Motor Company.

The judge dismissed allegations of fraud and misrepresentation against Mrs. Dixon for lack of evidence. He also dismissed Mrs. Dixon's claim for $500,000 from Mrs. Fletcher for alleged harassment.

* * *

British Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, 43, and Marion, Lady Harewood, 46, were married Wednesday at a London registrar's office. Lady Harewood was the former Marion Stein, a concert pianist, before her marriage to Queen Elizabeth's cousin Lord Harewood. The marriage was dissolved in 1967. Thorpe's first wife, Caroline, was killed in an auto accident two years after their marriage in 1968.

* * *

University of Toronto chemists have reported the creation of "an artifical perfume that stimulates male houseflies to do so much that they become too exhausted to mate." That's what the Associated Press says.

* * *

Laurence Olivier, 65, is quitting his role as artistic director of the National Theatre. He was appointed in 1962, for five years or until completion of a new National Theatre, whichever was longer. The theater company, now housed at the Old Vic, was due to move to its new site on the south bank of the Thames River in January, 1974. But the site will not be ready until 1975, so Lord Olivier is bowing out next November.

"I feel the cliff-hanging a bit of a strain," he said at a news conference Wednesday. He will be replaced by Peter Hall, a former director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, who was to succeed to the post when the theater moved. Hall will join Lord Olivier as co-director of the National Theatre on April 1 and take over full responsibility in November. Lord Olivier will then be named an associate director.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates, dates, payment.

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Bus. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 65-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Gascoigne S.P.R.L., Avenue Louise 2A, 1050 Brussels. (Tel. 12-62-27.)
BRITISH ISLES: Mr. C. Heard, IHT, 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593.)
GERMANY: I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, 6 Frankfurt-Main. Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721 IHT D.
GREECE, TURKEY, LEBANON: Mr. Jean-Claude Renneson, Pincaron 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679 34-37.)
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Stagel, 2 R. Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27 36 83 and 27 96 10.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teeling, 68A Rubensstraat, Amsterdam. (Tel.: 727913.)
PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)
SCANDINAVIA: Mr. Roderick Ingham Clark, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 51 74.)
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 257 3005.)
SWITZERLAND: Triservice Rufenacht, 4 Place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 23 74.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorello, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022.
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 23309.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

U.S. TAX RETURNS By Europe based U.S. Accountants (Ask for Short-Cut Questionnaire for easiest "tax season" ever). LAKE ASSOCIATES Darro 11, Madrid-3. Tel.: 261-5012.

DISCOUNT up to 25% on PERFUMES, GIFTS at EIFFEL SHOPPING across Hilton/Eiffel Tower, 9 Av. Suffren, Paris. Free Cognac with this ad.

HONG KONG TAILOR-MADE SUITS, shipped anywhere from Hong Kong. 117, Claudio Coello, Ground Floor, Left, Madrid. 10 to 7. Tel.: 2753027. Keep ad for trip write Mr. Luna.

WINE TASTING. L'Académie du Vin is now open. Private tastings and in-depth course. Cité Berryer, 25 Rue Royale, Paris (8e). Tel.: 265-92-40; 265-09-82.

MODERN 45-FOOT YAWL OWNER. Needs experienced girl sailor to help cruise from Palma to Adriatic and Greece. Starting April. Wr.: Box 10,325, Herald, Paris.

THE QUIET AMERICAN: Super steaks, "bottomless" salad bowl, intimate decor. Weybridge 42335.

PERSONALS

JANINE. Message received. JAM. Phone collect 312-824-7220 ASAP.

SHOPPING

ROSENTHAL Frankfurt, Kaiserplatz. Fine china, crystal & cutlery. Write for catalogue.

TABAC RHEIN your HAVANA TOBACCONIST at 1 Rue du Mont-Blanc, GENEVA. Phone: 32 97 64.

MADRID. LT. COL. FRANK MILLER (USAF RET.) Loreto Spanish Gifts Av. Alfonso XIII, 32 — 250 14 70.

SERVICES

EX - INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL available for investigations (polygraph, major languages, photo, MIT engineer, Ivy cum laude, etc.). Seasoned, ethical professionals. Washington based. Archer Agency, 606 LaSalle Bldg., Wash., D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

ROME—FEMME SISTINA, beauty hair care. Exclusive Permadvl treatments. V. Sistina 75. 6730260.

UPTIGHT? Try a herbal bath weekdays by Etoile. Paris: 755-66-22.

EDUCATION

PREMIER CONVERSATION, diction lessons. Tel.: Paris, 326-19-11.

EDUCATION

Do you live WEST of PARIS? If you want to speak French,

OUEST LANGUES

2 Rue Aubriet, 92-VAUCRESSON. Tel.: 970-10-00. Is opening a new branch in BOULOGNE (Métro: Pont-de-Sèvres). 61 Ave. du Général-Leclerc. Courses from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Join now our intermediate groups from 4 to 6 p.m. Enroll now for other sessions. Call: 525-99-22, for free trials.

SCHILLER ACADEMY

American boarding school near Stuttgart now accepting applicants, grades 9-12, for 1973-74 school year. Write: Director of Admission, Schiller Academy, 7121 Ingersheim, Germany. Tel (07142) 31094.

BRAND NEW AUDIOVISUAL FRENCH COURSE NOW IN PARIS PROMOLANGUES ETABLISSEMENT PRIVE 8 Rue Blanche 9e. (Metro: Trinité). Free trials: 285-15-25 & 285-15-35.

FRENCH by experienced teacher. 727-91-19. 10-11 a.m. & 4-6 p.m.

CAR RENTALS

SPECIAL PRICES for long periods & weekend. Free delivery Paris & airports. All types of cars available. SNAC - PARIS 16: 553-33-93.

AUTOMOBILES

PAY CASH ALL CARS GARAGE RAYMOND SOMMER 187 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e). Tel.: 553-73-42.

We buy all American cars JEAN CHARLES AUTOMOBILES 28 Rue Claude-Terrasse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 525-38-83 & 288-23-46.

PRESTIGE AUTO: CHRYSLER GHIA, 1961. Two of these beautiful cars in perfect condition are offered by private person. Available for inspection in Rome, Italy. Metallic gray and metallic red. Price best offer, over U.S. $25,000 per car. Box 10,321, Herald, Paris.

1972 VW CAMPER, Dutch custom. Pop roof loaded. 8,560 Guilders. Ames Garage Zwyndrecht. Ask for Taylor camper. T.: 01850-26755.

'72 BUICK ELEC. 4-drive. HT. silver, all powered airconditioned, radio. $4,350. HAGUE: 070-117241.

'70 ALFA COUPE 1750, 33,000 kms., top condition, 1 owner. Fr. 14,500 cash (Argus). Paris: 704-41-01.

'70 VOLVO 164, fully equipped. E plates. Tel.: Paris, 524-92-48 day or 222-17-68, after 8 p.m.

CAMPER '71 FIAT 238, 31,000 kms. Poptop, fridge, stove, sink, rack. $2,000. Tel.: 02234-45824 Germany.

1962 LONDON TAXI. Beardmore 3-door type. £300. 01-228 1579.

TAX-FREE CARS

Be Your Own Importer ...And Save

Tax-free new American cars delivered in Virginia or shipped anywhere in the world. LARGE STOCK IN EUROPEAN PORTS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Bullington & Co. 321 Cheshire Ct. S. Virginia Beach, Virginia, U.S.A. Tel.: (703) 425-5167.

CAR SHIPPING

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 28 Ave Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-56-36.
CONTINENTAL SERVICE, 34 Rue Lauriston, Paris-16e. Tel.: 704-66-10.

MOVING

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 28 Ave Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.
REMOVALS—The Express Delivery, 19 Bld. Haussmann, Paris. 824-44-07.

ANIMALS

FAMOUS BREEDER EXPORTS all pedigree puppies: 35B Sloane St., London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-235 6714.

FOR SALE & WANTED

1970 CESSNA F-150, COMMUTER for sale. 620 hrs. TTM NAV. COM. U.S. registry, excellent, priced for immediate sale, buying 4 place. Call: Lt. (JG) Mike Meloy, Naples (081) 378.383, evenings.

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS FOR INVESTMENT

At below wholesale prices from the diamond center of the world. Quality diamonds guaranteed by certificate. Compare our prices first. Write for free price list and details. INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES P.O. Box 12, 2000 ANTWERP 6, BELGIUM. Tel.: 03-31.93.63.

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

AUSTRIA-GERMANY-HUNGARY

MATTHIAS-KELLER

Hungarian specialties. Gypsy music. Vienna 1, Lanssederg. 2. T.: 52-21-67. Budapest 7-Marcius 15 ter 8. T.: 181-650. Munich 22-Adalbertstr. 17. T.: 28-00-480.

FRANCE

PARIS—UNION Hotel★★★NN. 44 R. Hamelin (Ave. Kléber). 1, 2, 3-room flats, bath, kitchen. 553-14-95.

GERMANY

NUERNBERG—GRAND HOTEL. 160 rooms, known for personal service.

GREECE

KING GEORGE Hotel, Athens's most distinguished hotel. Tudor Hall. Renowned roof garden, restaurant, facing Acropolis. Telex: 215296.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM — HANS BRINKER'S Budget Hotel. Center town. D. Fl. 11-15 with breakfast. Special week tarif. Tel.: 220687. Telex: 12127. Kerkstraat 136. Amsterdam.

IRAN

ABADAN—International Hotel, air conditioned, near airport, modern, cocktail lounge, restaurants, pool. Cable: Hotel International—Abadan.

PORTUGAL

TORRALTA Alvor Beach ALGARVE (OPEN ALL YEAR) Nautical sports, swimming pools, restaurants, self-service, supermarket, boîte, typical restaurant, mini-golf boats for fishing, ski.

HOTEL DOM JOAO II ★★★★ on the beach, new 220 rooms, 2 heated pools, restaurants, grill, bars. Conference room. Open All Year. Price in Escudos Double Full Board. Winter from 325 Escudos. Summer from 656 Escudos.

APARTHOTEL. New, on beach, bars, lounges. Price in Escudos. Double: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec. .... 140 Esc. March & April .... 180 Esc. May to Oct. .... 300 Esc.

Lagos Beach-Algarve HOTEL DA MEIA PRAIA ★★★★ Open All Year. Heated pool. Price in Escudos Double Full Board. Winter from 341 Escudos. Summer from 401 Escudos.

For reserv.: Cable ERANA-Lisbon TORRALTA-CLUB INTERNACIONAL DE FERIAS, SARL Avenida Duque de Loulé, 66A, Lisbon. Phone: 555400.

ALBUFEIRA—ALGARVE HOTEL DA BALAIA★★★★. Family Bungalows. Telex: 3,298 Balaia-P.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ATHENS HOLIDAY STUDIOS in fashionable Kolanaki, at the foot of Lycabettus Hill. Or apartments 15 miles from the city on the golden shore of Vouliagmeni next to the Astir Palace. Extensively and tastefully furnished. Special inclusive rate from London from £48 or rental only. Contact: Virginia Moody, Greek Island Holidays, Trident House, 13 Maddox Street, London, W.1., England. Telephone: 01-629 9010.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

FUN IN SPANISH SUN:

From $59.40 to $70.40. Full week. Hotel with private bath; all meals; entertainment; tours. Sun-filled days; gala nights. Excellent economical apartments also available. American agency. Free colored brochures. Write:

SPANISH FIESTA (H) Box 99, TOSSA DE MAR Costa Brava, Spain.

DELUXE CRUISING

Weekly on Holland's open and inland waterways. Gourmet cuisine: deluxe staterooms. $192, all inclusive package on private cruisers. Only 8 guests per trip. Happy days; gala nights. Write:

TYROLIAN TOURS 6382 Kirchdorf, Austria, for details.

ESTORIL 1973 HAVEN FOR SUN-SEEKERS

This unique spot has everything: Sandy beaches, superb hotels & restaurants, sports, gardens, casino with nightclub, roulette. PLUS A MIRACULOUS CLIMATE: Your money goes farther too. Write: Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal, for details.

CHARMING CHATEAU, Loire Valley, great comfort, hospitality to paying guests. Write: Suire de Kutter, Le Vieux-Pressoir, 41120, Les Montils, France. Tel.: (39) 790192

LANDROVER EXPEDITIONS from London to Johannesburg. Depart May 12, July 2, August 4. SIAFU, 60 Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CORNWALL. The Old Rectory Lanreath by Looe. Self catering flats. Long or short lets. Easy reach beaches, moors. Shark, trout fishing.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to screen its advertisers it cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

WHEN FLYING Contact: Miss Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to U.S.A., Australia, Africa and Far East, by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe. MAYFAIR TRAVEL 31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 839 1681 930 1640 5942-8919.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL AGENCY Worldwide charter flights. Rokin 24, AMSTERDAM. T.: 242517. 23 Haymarket, London S.W.1. 839-7422.

WORLDWIDE JET FLIGHTS U.T.S.A., 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Telephone: 734 2724 5 6. Keizersgracht 332, Amsterdam 255711.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE ACCIS (Since 1960.) 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e. 1 floor up. — 225-02-13 & 225-02-16.

STUDENT YOUTH FLIGHTS—ISTS London, 373 4554, 579-3075, 579 5970. DISCOUNT AIR TRAVEL 240 1169, Globeair, 35 Bow St., London WC2

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PRIVATE, INTERNATIONALLY known plastic Co.: new offices/works situated U.K. with overseas sales offices/works; telex link up; specializing in corrosion resistant materials process & products. Key director-owner, retiring on doctor's advice, wishes to negotiate sale of total interests. Prepared to assist for 6 months during initial take-over. Contracts in offing upwards £500,000. Negotiations strictly confidential. Box 8,012, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2B 5BB.

AMERICAN seeks active participation in service oriented business. Modest investment possible. Details to: Box 10,324, Herald, Paris.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVEST IN AUSTRALIA 12% P.A. SAFER THAN GOLD

C.A.P.I.T. (Commonwealth of Australia Property and Investment Trust) accepts ANY CURRENCY, pays in SWISS FRANCS. Complete anonymity. Transaction governed by SWISS BANKING LAWS. Apply: Dr. Peter Clyne, Attorney for the Trust, Palais Schwarzenberg, Vienna. 72-51-25

LET US INCORPORATE your tax-free company in the Cayman Islands or Panama. Write for full information: Financial Planning Consultants, P.O.Box 94,CH-1211 Geneva 6.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE
● in BRUSSELS
European Office System S.A.
33 Rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels. Tel.: 135005. Tx.: 25327 eurol-bru-b.
● in PARIS
IBOS
15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75. Paris-16e. Tel.: 553-97-59. Tx: 62393 F Ibos.
- Fully equipped executive offices for daily or monthly rental.
- Conference rooms.
- Multilingual secretaries hourly.
- Accommodation address facilities with mailbox, phone and telex.
- Mail, messages, orders taken and forwarded.

Your Office in Germany
we are "At Your Service"
- Complete office services at prestige address.
- Your address, phone and telex number on your letterhead.
- Mail—messages—orders taken and forwarded.
- Secretarial services. Official translations.
- Business, banking and sales promotion contacts.
- Executive search.
- Office space—daily or monthly.

Laireo Business Services GmbH. 6 Frankfurt Main, Holzhausenstr. 25. Tel.: 59 57 70. Telex: 413823.

BRUSSELS — WINGS TEMPORARY HELP. Top-notch secretaries, accountants and other qualified office help. 316 Avenue Louise. Tel.: 48.64.20.

YOUR TECHNICAL MAN in Switzerland & France. Write or call: Bate, 11 Rue Agasse, CH-1208 Geneva. Phone: (022) 36.11.76. Tx.: 23342.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

RUE LA BOETIE: Magnificent 5 rooms. Newly redone, equipped kitchen. Fr. 3,000.
PARC MONCEAU Beautiful double reception+2 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, 2 baths, phone. Fr. 2,600. Unfurnished. ESNAULT. 266-39-40.

XVIth: Charming "Pied-à-terre" on garden, well furnished, living + 1 bedroom, bath, kitchenette, telephone. Fr. 900.
UNESCO: Well furnished, handsome living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, 7th floor. Fr. 1,800. ESNAULT — 266-39-40.

TROCADERO: MAGNIFICENT furnished apartment, 4 receptions + 5 bedrooms, kitchen, 3 baths + maid's room. ESNAULT, 266-39-40.

SUPERB MODERN FLAT IN PARIS, available Monday-Fri. For commuting businessman. Call: London, 235-88-88 or, Paris, 624-93-04.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PL. PALAIS BOURBON Duplex, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 receptions, impeccable, professional use possible. 288-72-08, mornings.

17th-ECOLE-MILITAIRE: High class, huge double living, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, telephone, luxurious period furniture. Fr. 3,200. 255-12-20.

6th RASPAIL: Exceptional, double studio, kitchen, bath, TELEPHONE, CLOTH COVERED WALLS, FURNISHED BY ANTIQUE DEALER. Fr. 900 net. 285-37-15.

13th NEW, 172 Ave. de Choisy: LARGE STUDIO, unfurnished, parking. Fr. 650. LIVING, 3 bedrooms. Fr. 1,500. Today, 4 to 7 p.m.

ST.-CLOUD: Large 3-bedroom, sunny apartment. AMERICAN REFERENCE CO., 359-48-16 & 58-62.

CHAMP-DE-MARS: To rent directly NO AGENT, comfortably furnished and heated independent apartment, 1 studio + bedroom, bathroom, telephone. Call: 551-56-08.
NO AGENT. PASSY: Sunny newly painted, 6 rooms, unfurnished, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, phone, maid's room. Reasonable key-money, available April 1. Fr. 2,720 net. 224-37-85.
BIEVRES: For 2 years, very well furnished small manor, 7 rooms including 4 bedrooms, all comfort, phone, 3,000 sq.m. park, 2-car garage. Fr. 4,000. 222-08-19.
7th, NEWLY REDONE. Period style furniture. Salon, dining, 2 bedrooms, all comfort, phone. Price: Fr. 3,500 net. Call: 222-08-19.
LOUVECIENNES: Very nice unfurnished 7-room villa, 3 baths, telephone, terrace, nice garden, garage. Fr. 3,700. Tel.: 704-34-77.
16th, MIRABEAU: Living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, fully furnished and equipped. Fr. 1,800. Call: 033-83-39.
15th, RUE DU THEATRE: Co-propriétaire loue studio cuisine, salle de bains, w.c., chauffage central. Fr. 1,000 + 20% charges. 386-44-07.
16th, RUE RANELAGH: Large furnished studio, entry, large kitchen, bath, phone. Price: Fr. 1,150. Tel.: 742-40-09.
16th, IENA-ETOILE: New, very luxuriously furnished, large studio, telephone. Fr. 1,500. 720-37-41.
ON AVE. FOCH: New, very luxuriously furnished, reception, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, telephone. Fr. 5,000. Call: 720-82-13.
ST.-CLOUD: Very nice 2 rooms, unfurnished, kitchen equipped, complete bathroom, telephone, parking. Fr. 900. Call: 380-04-27.
13th, TOLBIAC: Very nice 3 rooms, equipped kitchen, complete bathroom, parking. Fr. 1,250. 330-04-29.
ECOLE-MILITAIRE: Furnished, living + bedroom, kitchen, bath, telephone, all comfort, garage. Price: Fr. 1,550 net. 523-03-52.
LUXEMBOURG: Luxurious studio, equipped kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 1,200 net. — Call: 523-03-52.
6th ARRONDISSEMENT: 130 sq.m. unfurnished double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, garage, phone. Tel.: 073-98-15.
NEUILLY: Unfurnished studio & garage. Fr. 1,150. Call: 825-66-28, evenings, or 551-99-87, office hours.
CHAMP-DE-MARS: Free now, no agency, for 6 months, lovely 2 rooms. Fr. 1,600. 625-42-91, a.m.
NO AGENT. NEUILLY: Luxury, big studio, balcony, phone. Fr. 1,400. Tel.: 551-89-02, till 12:30 p.m.
42 AV. FOCH: By owner, immaculate large studios, bath, kitchen, phone. Fr. 1,000 and 750.
BOULOGNE-BOIS: In pleasant surroundings. Living, 2 bedrooms, telephone, bath, equipped kitchen. Call: 283-16-46.
BOUGIVAL: New building, splendid 7 unfurnished rooms, 2 baths, telephone, garage. Fr. 2,900 net. Call: 553-82-49.
BIEVRES: In park 3,000 sq.m., 7-room villa, luxuriously furnished, 3 baths, telephone. Fr. 3,500. Tel.: 553-47-82.
NEUILLY: Well furnished 2-room apartment, terrace. Fr. 1,000 net. April 1-July 1. Tel.: 754-70-50.
ODEON: Charming studio with character, sun. Fr. 750. 307-31-62, mornings.
NEAR CHAMPS-ELYSEES: On greenery, calm, double living, bedroom, parking. Fr. 2,000. 307-31-62, a.m.
NEUILLY: Very nice studio, unfurnished, kitchen, complete bathroom, telephone. Fr. 750. Tel.: 380-04-27.
NEUILLY-LONGCHAMP: New, large living + bedroom, equipped kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 1,600. Call: 437-27-53.
ALDOR AMERICAN has all types of flats to let. Neuilly, too. 273-03-80.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

20th: Studio, 33 sq.m., new building, fully equipped kitchen, all comfort. Fr. 830 net. 578-38-49, working hours.
MUETTE: Standing, belle réception, chambre, cuisine aménagée, téléphone, garage. Fr. 1,500. 237-35-36.
FURNISHED, 16th, BOIS: 5 rooms, terrace, maid's room. Fr. 4,000. Call: 224-00-30.

FRENCH PROVINCES

LOVELY 16th CENTURY MANOR: 200 kms. South of Paris, near Loire, 20 minutes railroad station, central heating, numerous telephones, 5 main bedrooms, with 5 bathrooms, large reception & library, period furniture, perfect condition, 5 acre park, tennis, totally quiet, 6 months rental minimum. Fr. 5,500 monthly. No agency. Gardner & cleaning woman included. Call: Sabine NICOLE, office hours, Paris. 624-54-10.
TAX FREE, MONTE-CARLO. Offer lease of beautiful flat and double garage in most modern building. Big terrace all around, living room, hall, kitchen, bedroom and bath. Furniture hand-made. Everything completely installed. Must be taken over. Contact: GODSCHALK, 19 Bld. de Suisse, Monte-Carlo. Tel.: 30 48 73, or Lugano, Switzerland. Tel.: 091/513881.
DROME (80 km Avignon): Beautifully furnished Provençal house, 5 bedrooms sleeping 8-10, 2 bathrooms, all modern conveniences, 2-car garage, plate linen, domestic help included. Free April, May, July, August, Sept. Tel.: Paris, 325-56-64, before 10 a.m.

GERMANY

INTERNATIONAL HOUSING service Berlin-Amsterdam GmbH lets fully and partly furnished houses in all Berlin areas. Wilmersdorfer Strasse 42. Tel.: 0311/310154.

GREAT BRITAIN

HENRY AND JAMES—The Capital's number one Real Estate Agent for luxury furnished flats and houses in Central London. — 01-235-8861.
LONDON W.2. Opposite Hyde Park. Short Let Serviced apartments, 1 Palace Court. Tel.: 01 727 3487.
CHELSEA LUXURY SERVICED flats. £35 per week. 01-370-8221.

HOLLAND

FIRST CLASS (partly) furnished flats/houses for rent. Holland-Verlof-Service, Koninginneweg 198, Amsterdam. — Tel.: (02) 20-792045.
FOR RENT first-class (partly) furnished accommodations. International Housing Service, 989 Prinsengr., Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-228724.

ITALY

MILAN: Luxurious furnished apartment near PIRELLI to let. 3 bedrooms, dining/lounge, study, dressing-room, maid's room. Wall-to-wall carpet, panelled walls, stereo. Completely equipped kitchen. Will consider selling all furniture. $1,000 monthly. Call: Brussels, 02/49.97.82.

PORTUGAL

CICERONE PROPERTIES, for Buying, Selling and Renting Country Houses, Villas, Apartments, Factory Land. Development and Investments. Enquiries to: Colonel J.W.G. Bowden, C.B.E., Avenida dos Bombeiros Voluntarios 6, Estoril, Portugal.

SPAIN

MEDITERRANEAN COAST A few lovely private homes still available this year; gardens, pools, staff. Write: DIANA VILLAS, 39 South Street, London, W.1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

EXCEPTIONAL I am selling COUR DE ROHAN, 6th Historic location Renaissance House Apartment unique for its calm, its location and its character. GIVES ONTO GARDEN - COURT, LARGE STUDIO + LOGGIA (100 sq.m.) for lover of history. VISIT ONLY ON APPOINTMENT. KAYSER: 633-64-50.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

JASMIN New building, independent room, 17 sq.m., entry, bath. Fr. 110,000. 359-03-63.

5th CENSIER: 4 rooms, 85 sq.m. completely redone, sunny, balcony, 4 fireplaces, 4th floor, no elevator, possible maid's room. Fr. 300,000. Tel.: 720-52-14.

FRENCH PROVINCES

ST.-PAUL-DE-VENCE: Exceptional site. Large property permitting 4 or 5 luxurious residences. Beautiful view on mountains & sea. Exclusive neighbourhood. Good roads, water, electricity. Half hour NICE airport. Write: Box 82,938, Herald Tribune, Paris.
COTE D'AZUR: VENCE-LA-JOLIE. Delectable villa, 2-3 bedrooms. Small park and rose garden. Sun and calm. 12 kms. Nice airport. Sell: Fr. 360,000. VERMERSCH, 464 Bld. Reine Jeanne, 06140 VENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN

LUXURY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE in BUCKS village, 6 beds, 4 baths, sauna, playroom, 4-acre garden. 15 min. Airport, 30 min. Centre London. Write: Box 25,653, Herald, Paris.

SPAIN

THE FINEST VIEW IN MAJORCA 500 meters high in clear mountain air above Palma with views over Paguera Bay in the village of GALILEA. Newly converted farm house, three double bedrooms, two bathrooms, tastefully furnished and equipped. $50,000. For details write: TETLEY, Mount Rule, Bradden, Douglas, Isle of Man, U.K.

SPAIN. The best of two worlds can be found in an authentic Spanish village complete with whitewashed walls, flowerlined, cobbled lanes, square with fountain, etc. being constructed by Canadian Company. Luxury interiors incorporate central heating. American kitchens, tiled floors, piped-in gas, etc. Three swimming pools like lakes surround a Recreation Centre where there will be a restaurant, bars, heated indoor pool, sauna, supermarket, laundromat and a few apartments. Tennis, riding, beach nearby. Six styles of villas start at $22,000 inclusive of private walled garden. Full rental administration available. Write: El Capistrano, P.O. Box 100, Nerja (Malaga).
SPAIN. COMMERCIAL PREMISES. Canadian company building a Spanish Village on the best part of the Costa del Sol offers for lease to open from this summer, boutiques, laundromat, beauty salon, high standard supermarket preferably with top rate butcher shop, restaurant with bar. Over 300 residential/vacation villas are expected to have mainly North American clientele year-round. Premises are situated in apartment/recreation complex adjacent to pools, gardens, etc. Apply: El Capistrano, Apartado 100, Nerja (Malaga).
BRAND NEW APARTMENT in centre Torremolinos. 1 bedroom, Bath, big lounge, terrace, overlooking Mediterranean. Pesetas 1,000,000. Inf.: Beerman, San Emilio 94, Benyamina, Torremolinos. Tel.: 383157.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

APARTMENT in LOS ANGELES to sublet or exchange for apartment in Paris, Sept. 1973 to Sept. 74. 2 large rooms, elegantly furnished library, air-conditioned with swimming pool, to sublet for $300 a month or to exchange for a suitable apartment in Paris. ESHLEMAN, 14311 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403, USA.
AMERICAN seek artist's atelier, furnished, quiet, ground floor or elevator, kitchen, bath, phone, central heating, near stores, all comfort. To Fr. 1,500. Tel.: 288-35-18, or please write: Box 26,634 Herald Tribune, Paris.
REQUIRE NOW 1- or 2 bedrooms, furnished apartment for 3-6 months. No agents. Call: 775-80-00.

Commercial Premises

VERY ATTRACTIVE unfurnished modern air conditioned offices Champs-Elysées, 8th floor, approximately 1,250 sq. ft. for rent. No key money. Phone: 225-11-83, Paris, or 551-80-80.
NEED OFFICE SPACE IN PARIS? Call: 737-43-29. Telex: 62630.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Small team of (3) international managers in Paris (16e) recently created European headquarters of minicomputer company is looking forward to work with a

bi or tri-lingual secretary

who will:
— Handle correspondence;
— Organize travel;
— Assist the general manager;
— Control expenses related to the office.

The team is young, on the move, flexible and without preconceived notions. The salary is open for discussion but carries French legal social security guarantees. Write in strict confidence to: Box 50,187, Herald, Paris.

Paris based INTERNATIONAL HQ Seeks GRADUATE ACCOUNTANT Bilingual French/English. Knowledge of French and American Accounting Systems required. Position allowing initiative and responsibility. Write with C.V. to: No. 40,988 Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue Opéra, Paris (1er), who will forward.

SALES ENGINEER U.K. Branch of American Company requires engineer to promote sales of microelectronic materials and service existing customers in France and possibly Benelux. Knowledge of French business methods advantageous. Frequent visits to U.K. will be required. For further information, write immediately to: Box 8,004, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5BB.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e), France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

REAL ESTATE. On site salesman required by Canadian Company building Spanish Village on the Costa del Sol. Should own car and be fluent in English: French fluency desirable. Spanish desirable but not essential. Send résumé & recent photograph to Apartado 100, Nerja (Malaga). See also our advertisements in the Real Estate section.

AMERICAN COMPANY has requirements for several engineers and technicians for work at various locations in Spain. Fluency in Spanish language is preferred but not mandatory. Individuals must be qualified in one or more of following categories—heavy ground on shipboard radar and communications. Ground or shipboard mechanical or hydraulic equipment—ground or shipboard weapons systems. Have other requirements for PMEL technicians experienced in F-4 aircraft yellow boxes. Tropo / Microwave with FRC-32 MRC-85 MW-503 experience. Send resume and salary requirement to: Box 10,326, Herald, Paris.

PARIS OFFICE of American company seeks bilingual woman to administer financial matters for office of 15 people. Must have experience with French business practices, including payroll and other taxes, plus basic bookkeeping knowledge. Typing absolutely essential. Starting salary NF 2,500 per month plus 13th month. Box 50,188, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION requires 2 English shorthand-typists for work in a small typing pool (4 staff members), preferably with experience of audio typing. Good working conditions. Write or phone, for appointment: European Space Research Organisation, 114 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92-Neuilly (France). Call: 637-74-00, ext. 342.

MANAGERS (30-50 years) required immediately for Holiday Villages. Must speak English, French, German and possibly Arabic. Good conditions and opportunities for advancement. RESTAURANT MANAGERS also required. Contact: Sun Dance Direction, 1 Place de l'Unité Africaine, Rabat, Morocco.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED SECRETARIES required for immediate positions. Call: Paris, 236-96-63 or 236-87-45.

TURN TO PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

هدية من الاهالي